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FALL AND SPRING DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

1922

1923

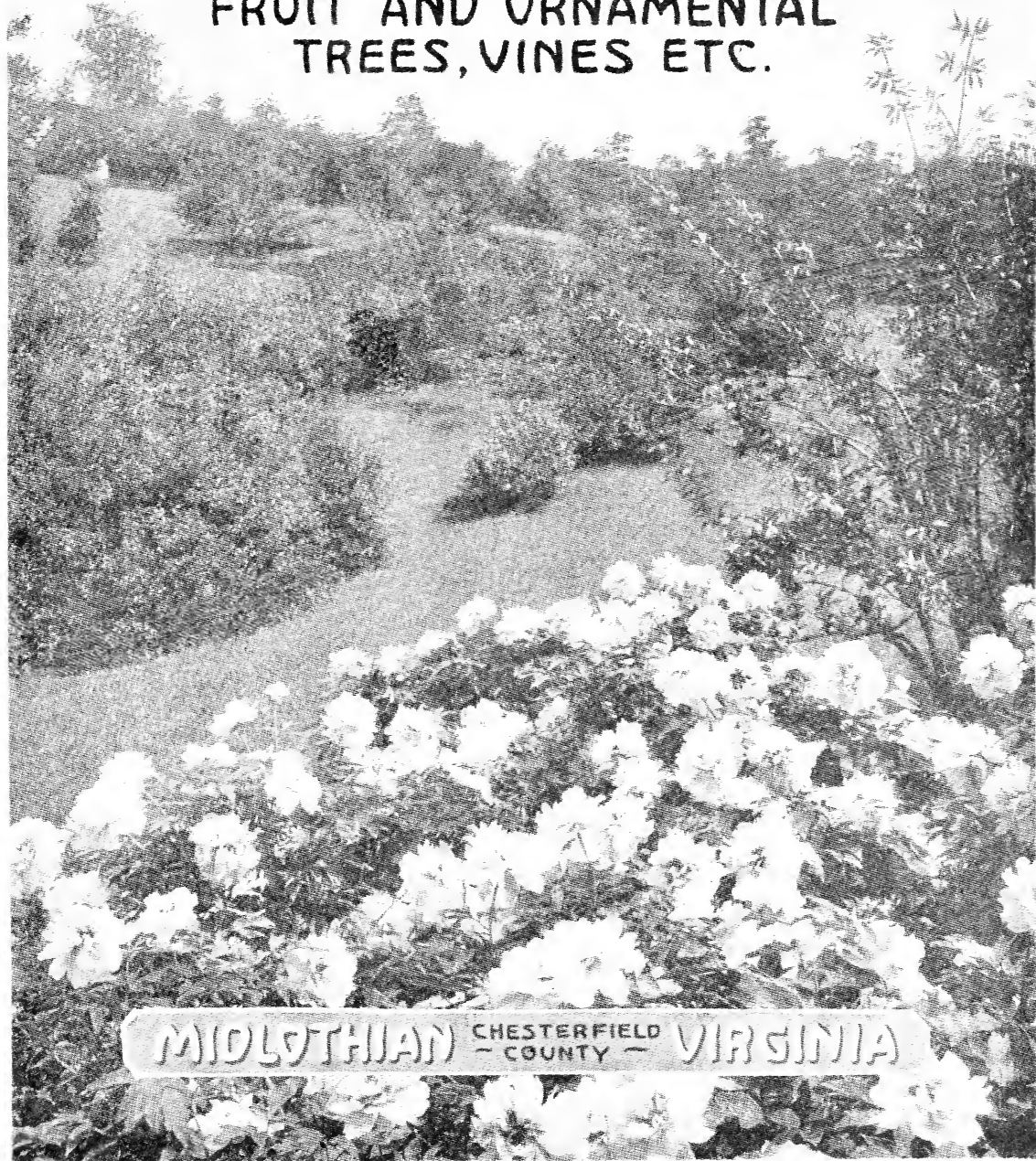
J.B.WATKINS & BRO.

PROPRIETORS

ELMWOOD NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1876

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES ETC.



MIDDLEBURY CHESTERFIELD COUNTY VIRGINIA

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Our Business Terms and Suggestions

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We take pleasure in answering all inquiries, and will ask that they be made as brief and clear as possible.

TERMS.—Cash with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Midlothian, Va. We make no additional charge for packing or delivering to our station. These prices supersede all former quotations.

Trees and Plants will be furnished at the annexed prices: 6 at dozen rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We endeavor to send our patrons the grade and quality of stock ordered. We do not guarantee our products or assume any responsibility after they leave our nursery, as conditions always exist over which we have no control. It is understood, in case of error on our part, that we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the price paid.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping; if by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases our responsibility as to delivery of shipment ceases when receipt is taken from the transportation company.

SHIPPING SEASON.—We usually begin to make shipments about the middle of October, or as soon after as the plants are sufficiently dormant to dig with safety, and continue until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Our nurseries are located in Chesterfield County sixteen miles southwest of Richmond, on the Southern Railway, and on Midlothian Turnpike. We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Va., Southern Railway. Orders will be filled as near as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

REMITTANCE.—All remittances should be made by check, postoffice order, express money order, or by registered letter to Midlothian, Va. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES.—Our Nurseries can be reached by automobile over the Midlothian Turnpike from Richmond within one hour. We are two miles from Midlothian Station and if notified ahead can arrange to meet the trains there. Visitors are welcome. Persons desiring to communicate with us from Richmond may do so through long distance telephone by calling Midlothian.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual value.

Respectfully,

J. B. WATKINS & BROTHER.

Postoffice, Money Order, Express, Freight and Telegraph Office,
Midlothian, Chesterfield County, Va.

Ornamental Shade Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds, also many rare and desirable sorts.

Planting.—To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying wind, being careful to keep the roots in a moist condition until planting is done. Should trees be received in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place and allow to thaw gradually.

ASH—*Fraxinus*

VIRIDIS—Green Ash. Well shaped tree, upright, bushy head and rapid grower. Fine for lawn and street planting.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.25

BEECH—*Fagus*

FERRUGINEA—American Beech. Compact, medium sized tree, smooth dark gray bark, glossy foliage. A beautiful specimen tree for lawn.

	Each
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.75
8 to 10 ft.	2.00

SYLVATICA—English Beech. Tree with smaller leaves than the above variety. Leaves also very glossy, and becomes very picturesque with age.

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
6 to 8 ft.	2.00

SYLVATICA PURPUREA—Purple-Leaved Beech. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing to 40 feet or more in height with deep purple foliage. Very conspicuous in spring for its coloring.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.50
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

SYLVATICA PURPUREA RIVERSII—River's Purple Beech. A tree of medium size, regular pyramidal outline; foliage of rich, dark purple. A rare kind.

	Each
8 ft.	\$5.00

CARPINUS AUREA—Water Beech. Symmetrical growing tree with oval-shaped leaves turning golden in autumn.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00

BIRCH—*Betula*.

LENTA—Black or Sweet Birch. Very attractive native tree with dark brown spicy bark and large leaves.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00

CATALPA.

SPECIOSA—Indian Bean Tree. Open, spreading and irregular, in growth. Leaves often twelve inches long. Flowers fragrant, in large terminal clusters in July.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60
5 to 6 ft. ....	.85

BUNGEI—Globe Headed Catalpa. Top grafted on tall stems, it forms an umbrella-shaped head, very effective for formal planting.

	Each
1 yr. heads, 5 to 7 ft. stems.....	\$2.00

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherries.

DOUBLE PINK. (*C. Sieboldi*.) Semi-double flowers, white tinged with red. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

JAPAN WEEPING—A weeping form worked on 4 to 6 feet stems, the pendulous limbs drooping to the ground. A beautiful object when covered with its rosy masses of bloom in early spring. \$3.00 each.

DOGWOOD—*Cornus*.

FLORIDA—White-Flowering Dogwood. The native white flowering tree. Excellent for the lawn.

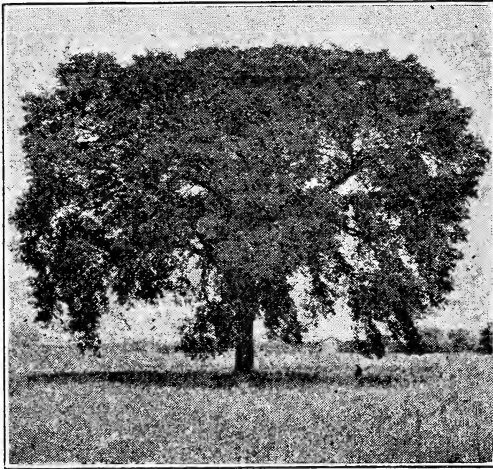
	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	\$ 5.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	10.00

FLORIDA RUBRA—Red-Flowering Dogwood. A deep pink flowering form of above. A most effective tree early in the season when in bloom.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$16.50
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FLORIDA FLORA PLENA—Double White Flowering Dogwood.

	Each
4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.50



The American Elm—An Ideal Lawn Tree

ELMS—Ulmus.

AMERICANA—American Elm. A native tree of rapid and stately growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	\$ 8.25
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	16.50

CORK ELM—Ulmus Alatus. A tree of native origin, attaining 100 feet, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped head. Branches thickly veined with corky bark.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	\$ 8.25
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	16.50

CAMPERDOWN OR WEEPING ELM—Its branches grow outward and downward in a very interesting form. We offer some excellent specimens; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. Cal., \$5.00 each.

NOTE—Specimen Elms, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, at \$2.50 each.

JUDAS TREE—Cercis.

CANADENSIS—Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear.

	Each.	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.25	\$13.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.75	18.25

LINDEN—Tilia.

AMERICAN LINDEN—A handsome, large-sized tree of rapid growth; leaves heart-shaped, dark green, turning golden in fall. Very desirable for specimens on the lawn, or for street planting.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	13.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.75	18.25

EUROPEAN LINDEN—Foliage small, heart-shaped and glossy; bark dark brown, densely branched, making a very compact tree for shade purposes.

	Each.	Doz.
10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50	\$16.50
12 to 14 ft.	2.00	22.50

**MAIDEN HAIR TREE—
Ginkgo Biloba.**

A cone-bearing tree with deciduous foliage; medium size and rapid growth; foliage resembles that of maiden hair fern.

6 to 8 ft.	Each	\$1.25
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MAPLES.

No family tree is more widely used for general purposes than the Maple. Its fine effect in general outline and fall tints is not surpassed by any other tree. Its foliage gives a pleasing shade, continuing from early spring to late fall.

NORWAY MAPLE—Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	13.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.75	19.25
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50	27.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.50	

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE—Chieftain of its clan—straight, spreading, symmetrical. It grows well except in damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

	Each	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	13.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.75	19.25
2 to 3 in. caliber specimens ...	2.50	27.50
3 to 4 in. caliber specimens ..	3.50	

SCARLET OR RED MAPLE—A large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, its beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall its leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	13.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.75	19.25
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50	27.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.50	

SILVER MAPLE—A very desirable rapid growing shade tree of native origin. Grows to a large size with irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.60	\$ 6.60
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	16.50
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens...	2.50	
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens...	3.00	

WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE—A very beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Vigorous grower and one of the very best ornamental trees that can be had.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00

JAPANESE MAPLES.

Japanese Maples are extremely useful in landscape work and for their wonderful coloring and artistic habit. They are of dwarf growth and have variously shaped leaves; some are very finely cut-leaved. In color they range from green to shades of purplish red. They will do well in partial shade.

GREEN JAPANESE MAPLE—(Acer Polymorphum). Foliage small, star-shaped, green in color, which in autumn assumes bronzy tints of red.

Each
18 to 24 inches\$.50

—**var. Reticulatum**—An upright form with variegated leaves of green net-work on yellow background. Very desirable.

3 to 4 ft.\$3.00

MIMOSA TREE.

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.

Each
6 to 8 ft.\$1.25

OAKS—Quercus.

Prices of following varieties: Each. Doz.
6 to 8 ft.\$1.00 \$11.00
8 to 10 ft. 1.50 16.50
10 to 12 ft. 2.00 22.00
2 to 3 in. Cal. specimens... 3.00
3 to 4 in. Cal. specimens... 4.00

PIN OAK—(Q. Palustris). It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior.

SCARLET OAK—(Q. Coccinea). Gets its name from the autumnal coloring of its foliage. A large tree with natural growth and general appearance much the same as the Red Oak.

WILLOW OAK—(Q. Phellos). A very graceful variety with narrow willow-like leaves. A well known native tree, and in much demand for street and lawn planting.

PLANE TREE.

AMERICAN SYCAMORE—A well known variety largely used for lawn and street planting. Attains a great height. Each. Doz.
8 to 10 ft.\$1.00 \$11.00
10 to 12 ft. 1.50 16.50

ORIENTAL PLANE OR SYCAMORE—A rapid grower with dark green foliage and upright habit of growth. Each. Doz.
6 to 8 ft.\$.75 \$ 8.25
8 to 10 ft. 1.00 11.00

LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. For producing this contrast it is much valued in collections of trees on large lawns or public grounds. In smaller areas it also accentuates certain vistas or makes a more pronounced effect when used individually in certain locations where a tree of this type is especially desirable. Being low-branched and of quick growth make it especially well suited for screen planting. It is surprising how soon a planting of these trees will shut out those unsightly objects which so often make certain views rather undesirable. When planting for this purpose, set the trees from four to six feet apart, preferably the former when a dense screen is desired. Their height can be con-

trolled by cutting off a little of the top every few years. Each. Doz. 100
6 to 8 ft.\$.50 \$ 5.50 \$45.00
8 to 10 ft.75 8.25 60.00
10 to 12 ft. 1.00 11.00 90.00
Large specimens, 1½ to 2 inches, each, \$1.50.



Avenue of Lombardy Poplars

SALIX—Willow.

PUSSY WILLOW—S. Caprea Discolor. A low growing tree. 10 to 12 feet high with smooth, bright green leaves. Blooms very early in spring before the leaves appear, having the appearance of numerous balls, enveloped in long, silky hairs. Each. Doz.
2 to 3 ft.\$.35 \$3.50
3 to 4 ft.50 5.00
4 to 5 ft.75 7.50

GOLDEN WILLOW—Salix Lutea. This handsome little tree is bright all the year and is especially desirable for its beauty in winter. The bark is rich yellow and very attractive. Willows grow rapidly and are adapted to a wide variety of soils and purposes. Each. Doz.
3 to 4 ft.\$.45 \$4.95
4 to 5 ft.60 6.60

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil. Each. Doz.
4 to 5 ft.\$.60 \$6.60
5 to 6 ft.75 8.25

NIOBE WILLOW—A golden form of drooping habit; very graceful. Each. Doz.
4 to 6 ft.\$.60 \$6.60

LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW—Of upright growth; foliage dark green and stiff. Each. Doz.
5 to 7 ft.\$.60 \$6.60

TULIP TREE.

Pyramidal in growth. Bark smooth; leaves large and smooth. Flowers resemble Tulips. Each
8 to 10 ft.\$1.25
10 to 12 ft. 1.75

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most-choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

We are growers of shrubs in a large way, and claim to have as nice, vigorous plants as can be obtained anywhere else. All shrubs are dug fresh from the nursery when shipment is made.

ALMOND—Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact; slender branched; when in bloom completely hidden by beautiful, double flowers of rose, snuggling tight to the twigs.

Double Pink—2 to 3 feet. Each\$1.00

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

Familiar shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and hedges.

	Each.	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	\$3.30	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00

AMPLISSIMA—Double rosy red; early bloomer.

ARDENS—Double purplish-blue; an old favorite.

BICOLOR—Double white, red center.

COMTE DE HAIMONT—Double pink.

DUC DE BRABANT—Large, dark red.

EDWARD BELLARY—Double white.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Double pink, shaded purple.

FASTOSA—Double white, tinged with pink and red.

VARIEGATA—Leaves variegated white.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Double white, center red.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—Double, light pink.

JEANNE D'ARC—Pure white; very double.

LA REINE—Very double; white, tinged pink.

LADY STANLEY—Double; bluish-white with crimson center.

POMPONE ROUGE—Double red; very fine.

PULCHERRIMUS—Semi-double; rosy-white.

TOTUS ALBA—Pure white, single; dwarf grower.

2 to 3 ft., 40c. each.

AMORPHA—False Indigo.

FRUTICOSA—(False Indigo). A strong-growing shrub, 6 to 7 feet high, having compound feath-

ery foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo colored flowers; early June.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50

BARBERIES—Beautiful in Summer and Winter.

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds and its spiny branches, covered with peculiar round foliage, bearing in fall and winter great masses of bright red berries, is a most beautiful sight; but it is not as a hedge that its chief beauty is shown; grown alone as a specimen it is most effective, particularly in fall, as its foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red. For that reason it is very valuable to give variety to the planting.

BOX-BARBERRY—Dwarf-growing form of Thunbergi. A recent introduction and is suited for planting where a neat low-growing border is required. Can be sheared and trimmed as a hedge.

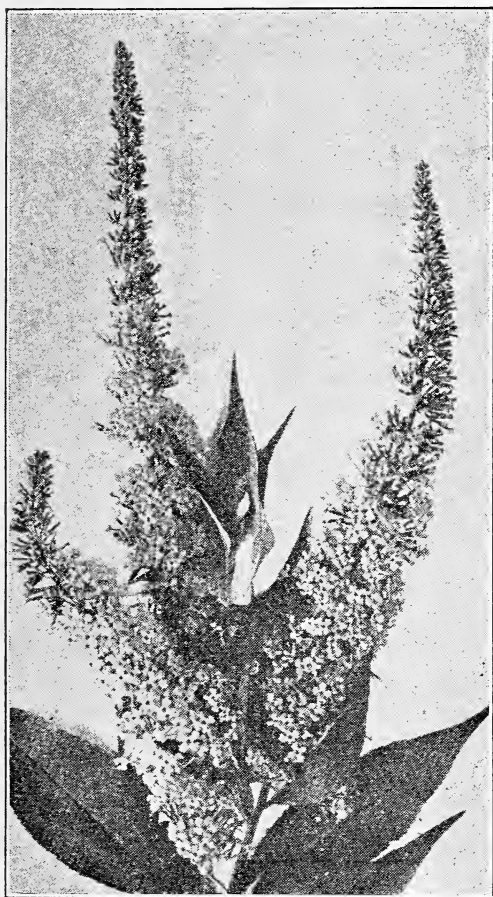
	Each.	Doz.
8 to 12 inches .....	.40	\$4.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.50	5.00

THUNBERGII—Japanese Barberry. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.75	\$20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50	

PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY.—A variety of the English Barberry, excellent for use with other shrubs for color effect. The clustered fruits are very effective in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40



The Buddlea or Butterfly Bush.

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush.

VARIBILIS VEITCHEI—A beautiful shrub with long leaves suffused with a delicate pinkish-white, and bears long handsome clusters of rich violet flowers which are delicately scented.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.00

DAVIDI SUPERBA—The flower spikes are larger and darker than the above variety, and blooms two weeks later.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.00

CALLACARPA—**French Mulberry.**

PURPUREA—French Mulberry. A small-size shrub, producing small whitish flowers in August, followed by clusters of purple fruit which remain until after frost.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

CALYCANTHUS.

FLORIDUS—Carolina Allspice. Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant; blooms in April.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea.

Masticanthus—(Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.

	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75	\$20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	3.30	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40	30.00

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe.

VIRGINICA—White Fringe. A very ornamental native shrub; white, fringe-like flowers in April; very fragrant.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	

CORCHORUS—Kerria.

JAPONICA—(Japan Corchorus). A very handsome green-leaved shrub, growing 3 to 4 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, brightened with a profusion of single dark yellow flowers throughout the summer.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.20	\$2.20
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

JAPONICA FLORE-PLENO—(Japanese Rose or Globe Flower). A desirable shrub of spreading habit, with double yellow flowers, blooming during the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

CORYLUS—Hazelnut.

PURPUREA—(Purple-Leaved Filbert). A conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Fine for planting in groups or singly. Retains its purple color during the entire summer.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

CORONILLA—Emerus.

Large showy yellow flowers, tipped with red. Spring flowering.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.00

COTONEASTER.

C. ACUTIFOLIA—Attractive shrub, with spreading branches and deep, lustrous green leaves, sometimes evergreen; the white flowers are succeeded by numerous red berries.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	

CRAPE MYRTLE.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemia, a universal favorite in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrub; hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

Pink, and Lavender—

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8.25
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	11.00
Red and White—		
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$8.25
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	11.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	13.75

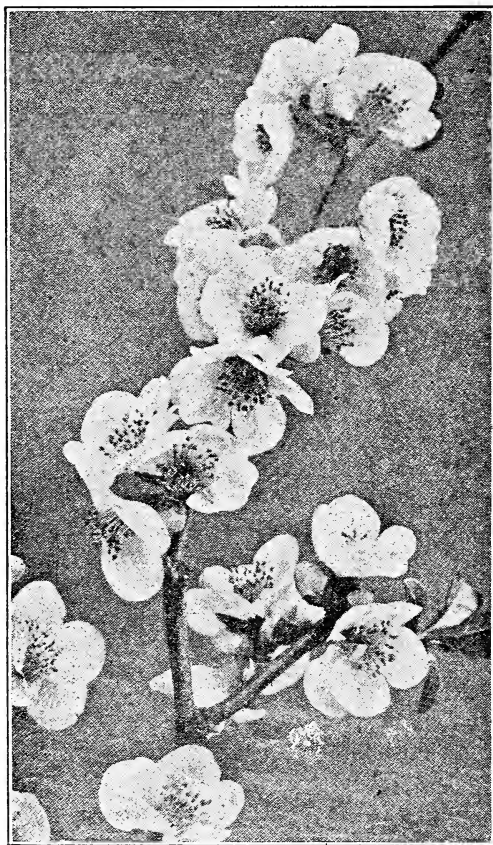
CRATAEGUS—Hawthorn.

COCCINEA—(Scarlet-Fruited Thorn). A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet in fall.

	Each	
4 to 6 ft.		\$.75

OXYCANTHA—(English Hawthorn). Well-known in all English gardens and popular here. Bears clusters of single white, fragrant flowers in May and later scarlet fruit. Likewise the foliage is quite attractive. When planted individually or in groups, it develops into a handsome specimen that assumes the proportions of a small tree.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.60	\$6.60
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8.25



Cydonia Japonica—A Harbinger of Spring

CYDONIA—Japan Quince.

JAPONICA—(Japan Quince or Fire Bush). A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear.

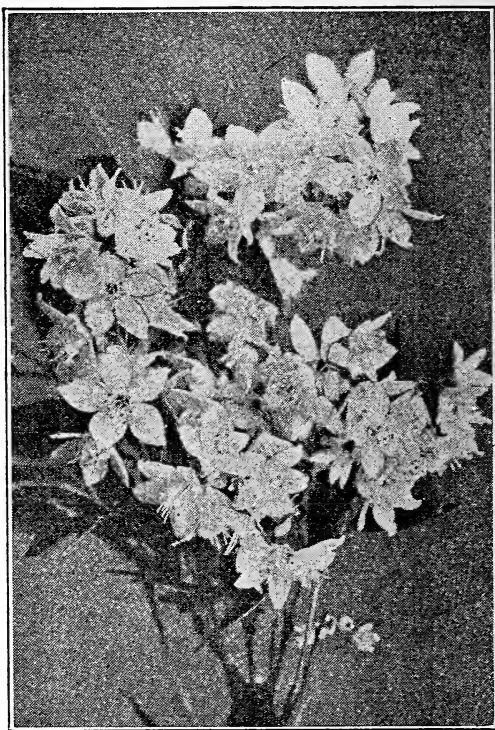
	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

DEUTZIAS.

DEUTZIAS—The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the

house. Flowering period, May, June.
Prices of following varieties except where noted:

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	\$2.75
3 to 5 ft. ....	.40	4.40
5 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60



Deutzia Blossoms.

CANDIDISSIMA—Double pure white flowers.

CRENATA, fl. pl.—Double white, tinged pink.

GRACILIS.—A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.45	4.50

GRACILIS ROSEA—Flowers pinkish-white; not so erect in growth as gracilis.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.45	\$4.50

SCABRA—(Rough-Leaved Deutzia). Very vigorous; flowers single white, bell-shaped, in small erect bunches.

WATERERI—Beautiful pink flowers; bell shaped.

ELAEGNUS—Silver Thorn

ANGUSTIFOLIA—Oleaster. June. An open bush, with silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers, followed by yellow fruits.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.00

EUONYMUS.

EUROPAEUS—(European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree). A large shrub. Most attractive in fall when covered with orange-scarlet seed pods.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.00

EXOCHORDA—Grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush. The flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.00

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60	6.00

These splendid old shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before

the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of spring.

INTERMEDIA—The earliest blooming.

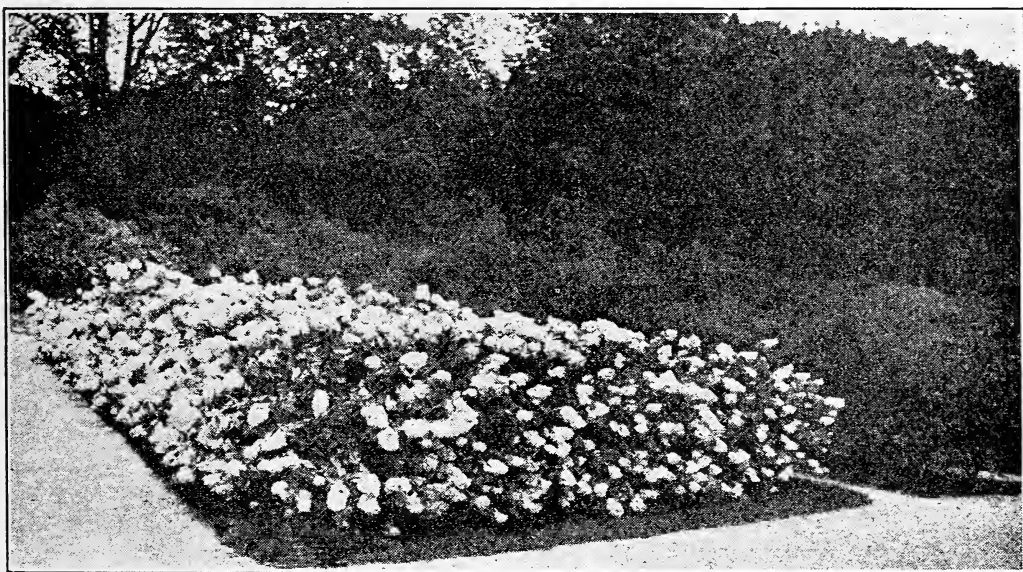
VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

SUSPENSA—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

GENISTRA—Broom Bush

SCOPARIA—(Scotch Broom). A curious, hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and small yellow flowers in May. Very ornamental.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.55	5.00



Hydrangeas in Mass Planting

HYDRANGEAS.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy Hydrangea. A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.00

TREE SHAPED—Very desirable in above form, in formal lines and backgrounds.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75

PANICULATA—Single flowered form. Flowers creamy-white with numerous white rays, borne in large panicles. The flowers changing with age to tones of rose and purple.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.55	5.50

ARBORESCENS STERILIS—Hills of Snow Hydrangea. A recent introduction of great value.

Blooms large, snowy white. Begins to bloom in June and lasts almost the entire summer.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$5.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.00

HYDRANGAEA HORTENSIS.

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color. Large, waxy, green leaves. They require some protection in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year plants	\$.50	\$5.50
3 year plants ....	.75	7.50

JAPONICA—A standard variety with large pink flowers.

OTAKSA—Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers according to soil. An old favorite.

THOS. HOGG—Pure white flowers in large trusses. A favorite sort.

RADIANT—Splendid Rose Carmine.

GEN. VIC. DE VIBRAYE—A new French sort. Flowers bright rose, large and early.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort

Free flowering, thrifty growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Of dwarf habit of growth, and particularly desirable for succession; of lemon-yellow flowers.

AUREUM—Showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; top often globular; flowers bright yellow. July to August.

DENSIFLORUM—Has narrow, dark green leaves, and bears its bright yellow flowers in great profusion throughout the summer.

PROLIFICUM—One of the finest, with handsome, large, yellow flowers and shining green foliage; continuous bloomer from July to September.

Above three varieties—	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.25	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.50

CALYCINUM—A low growing shrub with almost evergreen foliage and large, showy yellow flowers in summer. Valuable for borders, or for ground cover.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong field-grown plants .....	.25	\$2.75

HENRYII—Beautiful dwarf shrub with dark green leaves and large single, bright yellow flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in. ....	.20	\$2.20
12 to 18 in. ....	.30	3.30
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.00

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

NUDIFLORUM—Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow, flowers before leaves appear in spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50

LIGUSTRUM—Privet for Specimen Planting

For Hedge Plants, see page...

AMURENSE—Amoor River Privet. Shapely plants of this evergreen variety for specimen planting.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	\$2.75
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

JAPONICA—Large leaved evergreen privet, very much in demand as a broad leaf evergreen.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	

IBOTA—Japanese Privet. Large, glossy, distinct foliage; fragrant white flowers in great profusion.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet. Shapely plants.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.15	\$1.65
2 to 3 ft. ....	.20	2.20
3 to 4 ft. ....	.30	3.30
4 to 5 ft. ....	.40	4.40

OVALIFOLIUM AUREA VARIEGATA—Variegated California Privet. Similar in every way to its parent except its variegated foliage, which is very striking.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.30	\$3.30
18 to 24 in. ....	.45	4.95
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.60

CILIATUM—Compact, erect growing shrub with bluish-green foliage, persistent almost the entire winter, and keeps its color.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

SINENSIS—(Chinese Privet). Small, evergreen foliage; flowers white, in fluffy panicles.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle.

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Highly esteemed for its sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers which begin to bloom in February and last for a long period.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95
3 to 4 ft. ....	.55	5.50

MORROWI—(Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). A spreading variety growing 4 to 6 feet tall; blooms early in spring with pure white flowers, followed by a pretty red berry.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95
3 to 4 ft. ....	.55	5.50

MAGNOLIAS.

Their large showy white, pink and purple flowers cover the trees in early spring before the leaves appear.

LENNE'S MAGNOLIA—(M. Lennei). A small sized tree, producing dark rose flowers in May, and often blooming again during the summer.

	Each
6 to 8 ft.	\$10.00

LENNEI PURPUREA—Purple Flowered Magnolia. A tree of medium size, producing abundance of purple flowers in spring.

	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00

SPECIOSA—(M. Speciosa). A form with white flowers, outside petals striped red, of shrubby growth and very effective and beautiful.

7 to 8 ft.	\$10.00
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PAVIA—Dwarf Horse Chesnuts.

PAVIA—A very ornamental and rather broad spreading shrub with large, deep-green foliage and numerous showy flowers; good for shrubbery border. One of our best summer flowering shrubs. Flowers white in June.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	\$5.50

PRUNUS—Pissardi.

(PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM)

A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. A unique lawn ornament at all times of the year.

	Each
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange.

Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June. It is a high-growing shrub, and, blooming but once in the season, it is best to plant it where it can be used as a background for other shrubbery.

AVALANCHE—Very graceful variety; white flowers.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	\$4.95
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

CORONARIUS—Common Mock Orange. An erect growing shrub with clusters of pure white flowers in spring.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60

GRANDIFLORUS—Very large flowers in June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95

GRACILIS—A dwarf growing variety with fragrant white flowers.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

LEMOINEI ERECTUS—Upright grower covered with fragrant white flowers in June.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

POTENTILLA—Cinquifol.

FRUTICOSA—Shrubby Cinquefoil hardy in New England. A thickly branched shrub, with yellow, orbiculate flowers from June to September. Thrives in moist places where most other shrubs fail to grow.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 inches	\$.40	\$4.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.50	5.00

PUNICA—Pomegranate.

These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places near Richmond, Va., and farther north. Prices on the following varieties:

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.50

RUBRA PLENO—Double red flowers in profusion, in May.

ONAN LEROY—Double scarlet; distinct.

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

KERRIOIDES—A distinct, decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.50

RHUS—Sumac.

For foliage effect and to give a tropical touch to the shrubbery planting the Sumac holds first place; but, in order to bring out the full effect of its handsome leaves, it should be planted in mass against a background of dark evergreens, which will bring out by contrast the gorgeous vivid coloring of them in the fall. One variety of Sumac, the Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, is most handsome, with its round leaves and peculiar filmy flowers, which give the appearance of smoke over the bush. A beauty of the Sumac which must not be overlooked is the peculiar handsome clusters of seeds they bear in long, heavy velvety crimson spikes. These stand well up above the foliage and are distinctly attractive when the bush is given a proper setting. All the Sumacs deserve prominent positions in the grounds.

COTINUS—Purple Fringe. A round-headed tree or bush with delicate fringe-like or feather flowers in summer. When in full bloom it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Foliage dark green. Very attractive.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.70	7.70
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	

AROMATICA—Spreading growth; leaves trifoliate, aromatic; flowers small in clusters, in May. Excellent for covering dry banks, or massing with other shrubs.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

COPALLINA—Almost evergreen foliage which changes in fall to crimson.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

GLABRA—(Smooth Sumac). Leaves color brightly in autumn. Flowers in July, followed by brownish-crimson fruit.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
4 to 6 ft. ....	.50	5.50

TYPHINA—(Stag Horn Sumac). Scarlet head of fruit and brilliant foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60

ROBINIA.

HISPIDA ROSEA—Rose of Moss Locust. A most attractive Locust. A most attractive dwarf shrub growing 3 to 4 feet; very showy rose-colored flowers produced in racemes in April.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40

RUBUS—Flowering Raspberry

ODORATUS—A large leaved shrub producing purplish-pink flowers 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, throughout the summer.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50

SPIREA

Shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer-flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

SPIREA—Dwarf Forms.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50	27.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50	35.00

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, of better habit than original Bumalda, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer.

BUMALDA—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

CALLOSA ALBA—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer

TALLER SORTS

Price, except where noted.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95	35.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60	45.00

SPIREA ARGUTA MULTIFLORA—(Snow Garland). A slender shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.

BILLARDI Alba—A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich white flowers from July on.

PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.—Bridal Wreath. Shining dark green foliage turning orange in fall. Small, double-white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands.

NOBLEANA—Of upright growth, 4 to 5 feet; flowers light pink in dense pyramidal panicles. One of the best summer blooming Spireas.

VAN HOUTTE—The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.

THUNBERGI—Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.

	Each	Doz.	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50	27.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50	35.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.00	50.00

STEPHANANDRA.

FLEXUOSA—Graceful drooping habit; leaves finely cut; flowers creamy white in June. In fall the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.50

TANKE—Graceful shrub with glossy green foliage somewhat resembling the Spireas; flowers small white with terminal panicles. Fall coloring of foliage bright orange or yellow.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

SYMPHORICARPOS—St. Peter's Wort.

RACEMOSUS—Snowberry. An upright low-growing shrub with pink flowers in July, which is valued for its waxy, showy white berries in fall. Very effective in mass in the shrubbery border.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

VULGARIS—Coral Berry, or Indian Currant. Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for borders.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

MOLLE—A shrub very similar to *S. racemosus* in growth and flower.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

SYRINGA—Lilac.

The Lilac is one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only for the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance fills the air, and the beautiful shrub has no equal among the spring-blooming flowers.

Prices, except where noted, as follows:

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.00

SINGLE VARIETIES.

CHAS. X.—Single, strong grower; trusses large, reddish-purple.

LUDWIG SPATH—Single, dark purple-red. Fine.

MARLY RUBRA—Purplish red.

VULGARIS—Common Purple Lilac, Flowers purple; very fragrant.

VULGARIS ALBA—Common White Lilac. White flowers.

PEKINENSIS—Chinese Lilac. Flowers white.

PERSIAN—Long sprays of blue flowers.

MARIE LE GRAYE—Flowers pure white.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

CHAS. JOLLY—Reddish purple.

COMTE HORACE DE CHOISEUL—Reddish violet.

ALPHONSE LAVELLE—Double purple.

MICHAEL BUCKNER—Pale Lilac, double.

PYRAMIDALIS—Rose lilac.

VIOLET DOUBLE—Handsome flowers.

JAPONICA—A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

	Each
18 inches	\$.35
3 to 4 feet .....	.60

SAMBUCUS—Elder.

CANADENSIS—Common Elder. Pithy stems; compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and red berries in autumn.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$.50

GOLDEN ELDER—The most ornamental of all the Elders. Large bright golden foliage; very striking.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	7.50

TAMARIX.

TAMARIX AMURENSE—Slender upright shrub; bluish-green feathery foliage; flowers of rosy-carmine from July until fall.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet .....	.45	\$4.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	5.50

VIBURNUM.

DENTATUM—Arrow-wood. Dentate, heart-shaped leaves, assuming rich purple and red in fall. Flowers greenish-white; pretty dark blue berries in fall.

	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	

LANTANA—Wayfaring Tree. Large shrub; white flowers in large clusters in April, followed by red fruit; has peculiar soft leaves.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	

OPULUS—High Bush Cranberry. Very fine in flower, berries are scarlet and hang on during the winter.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	7.50

OPULUS STERILIS—Common Snowball. Dense and spreading in growth and very attractive while in bloom. Flowers white in large clusters in May and June.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

PLICATUM—Japan Snowball. Strong growing shrub with spreading branches; large dark green, rough leaves. Flower clusters globose, about 3 inches across. One of the best shrubs in existence.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	8.25

VITEX.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—Chaste Tree. A large shrub of rapid growth. The leaves are deeply cut and very ornamental. Flowers come in the Summer and are produced in terminal panicles that are usually 5 to 7 inches long.

We can supply in either white or lilac, as desired.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	\$3.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.50

WEIGELA—Diervilla.

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60	50.00

AMABILLIS—Deep-pink flowers. One of the best.

ARBOREA—Grandiflora. White shaded pink; upright habit. Good sort.

FLORIBUNDA—Deep pink to red; vigorous.

GRANDIFLORA—Rosy-pink flowers.

EVA RATHKE—Brilliant crimson, blooming for a long time.

ISOLINE—White with yellowish eye.

MME. BILLARD—Upright growth; white and pink flowers.

MME. DAUVESSE—Pink and white mottled.

PURPURATA—A profuse bloomer with purplish flowers.

ROSEA—An elegant sort with abundance of rose-colored flowers.

VARIEGATA—The golden variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent contrast.

LUTEA—Has long, tube shaped, pale-yellow flowers in summer.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

From the following list a hedge appropriate for any position can be selected, either natural, formal, defensive, or for screen purposes. As a general rule, hedge plant should be set low so that the branches of the many stems appear to start from the ground and the top well cut back, say to within six or eight inches of the ground. In this way a good solid hedge can be secured with plenty of body near the ground.

The ground should be well prepared before planting. Open trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep and fully as wide. Then set plants about six inches apart in case of privet, and fill the trench with good rich soil. Be careful to pack dirt around the roots well. The same soil might be used, provided a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow manure is added. This will insure rapid and strong root growth, which means strong top growth, and will more than repay for the additional trouble and expense.

ALTHEA.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Rose of Sharon. Plant one to two feet apart.

Althea in variety:	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	40.00

BUXUS—Boxwood

B. SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is the variety so extensively used in the old-time gardens for edging walks and beds. It grows slowly, remaining dwarf and compact. Foliage dense and small. The plants should be set 4 inches apart for uniform edging.

	Per 100
3 to 4 in.	\$15.00
4 to 6 in.	20.00
6 to 8 in.	30.00

SPIREAS.

S. VAN HOUTTEI—

	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.	27.50
3 to 4 ft.	35.00

S. THUNBERGII—Bushy.

	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	27.50
2 to 3 ft.	35.00
Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.	

BLUE SPIREA.

CARYOPTERIS MASTICANTHUS—Bushy plants.

	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$20.00
18 to 24 in.	25.00
2 to 3 ft.	30.00
Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.	

AMOR RIVER PRIVET.

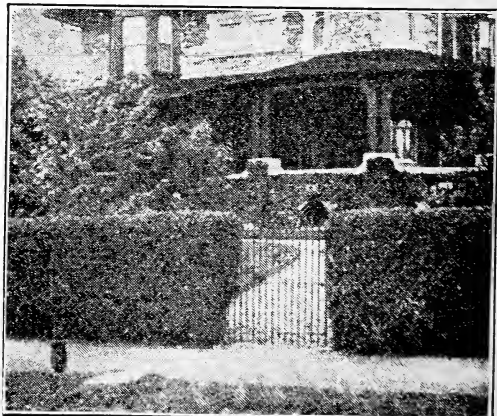
AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Evergreen Privet. Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
12 to 18 in.	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 ft.	12.00	100.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet. A vigorous grower and widely known as a hedge plant. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild winters. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 in.	\$4.00	\$35.00
18 to 24 in.	5.50	45.00
2 to 3 ft.	6.50	55.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50	65.00



California Privet—The Real Hedge Plant

Climbing Vines

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment, and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil.

AKEBIA.

AKEBIA QUINATA—A very popular ornamental Japanese climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers produced in March.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plant	\$.35	\$3.50

AMPELOPSIS.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper. A deciduous native climber of rapid growth. Very hardy. Leaves divided into five deeply cut leaflets which turn to rich crimson in autumn. Desirable for covering trees, walls, banks and rocks.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50
Extra Strong plants .....	.50	5.00

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI—Similar to the preceding with smaller and more dense green foliage, assuming brilliant tints of red in fall. Will cling to walls no other vines will grow on.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50
Extra strong plants .....	.50	5.00

A. VEITCHI—Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth, having clusters of blue berries in fall with handsome green foliage assuming charming tints in fall. Perfectly hardy, and the most popular of all climbers. Clings firmly and densely to any hard surface.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine.

BIGNONIA RADICANS—Trumpet Vine. A vigorous, native, hardy climbing vine with orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, in July and August. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

CELASTRUS.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.40	\$4.00

CELASTRUS OBICULATA—Oriental Bittersweet. A rapid climbing shrub with orange yellow flowers and crimson seeds; fine for trellis.



Clematis Paniculata in its Height of Blossom

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is handsome.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00

Large Flowering Clematis.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.75	\$7.50

EUONYMUS.

EUONYMUS RADICANS—Climbing Euonymus. A training evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground covering for shady places.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA—Variegated Climbing Euonymus. A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps. It is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.60	\$6.00

HEDERA—Ivy.**HEDERA HELIX—English Ivy.**

This popular evergreen vine with medium-size dark green leaves is extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. Each. Doz.
 Extra strong plants..\$.50 \$5.00
 Strong plants35 3.50

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

JASMINUM OFFICINALE—White Jasmine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white fragrant flowers shining out from the glossy leaves. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

KUDZU VINE—(Puereria Thunbergiana).

KUDZU VINE—(Puereria Thunbergiana). Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped—in small racemes. 50c each, \$5.00 dozen.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle.

Their twining qualitates are all that can be desired, but the delightful fragrance of their flowers makes their stongest bid for favor. The Honey-suckle perfume is remembered and loved throughout the world.

VAR. HALLEANA—Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This variety is most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.40	\$4.00

VAR. SEMPERVIRENS—(Scarlet Trumpet Honey-suckle). Trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

PERIPLOCA GRAECA—Silk Vine.

PERIPLOCA GRAECA—Silk Vine. A rapid-growing beautiful climber, with glossy green lanceolate foliage. Fine for arbors or trellises.

	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

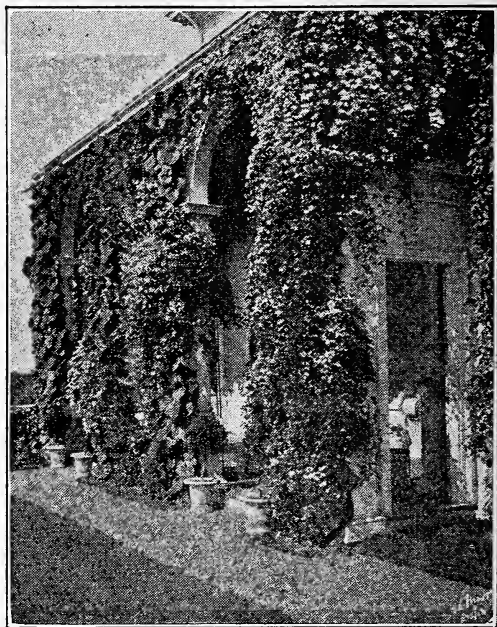
WISTARIA.

CHINENSIS—Chinese Wistaria. A very strong grower; it climbs high and twines tightly. Flowers sky blue in drooping clusters in early spring.

	Each	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00
3 year .....	.75	7.50

W. CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO—Double Purple Wistaria. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterwards it becomes floriferous.

Strong plants, each 75c per dozen, \$7.50.

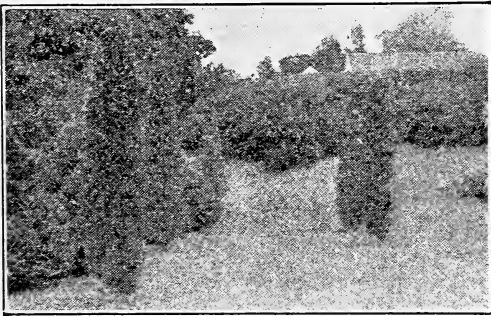


Effective Use of Wistaria and Kudzu Vines Planted Together

Hardy Ornamental Evergreens

(CONIFERS)

The advantages resulting from a careful planting of evergreens are many, and no grounds seem complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold, and we cannot too strongly recommend their general use. The cheerful, comfortable appearance of the home of those who have improved their grounds with evergreens is admitted by everyone. We think it safest to move and transplant all evergreens with balls of earth, and at prices quoted in this catalogue, all evergreens will be furnished with balls of earth wrapped to the roots. The results in planting evergreens depend largely upon the manner of planting them. The hole which is to receive the plant should be very much larger than the ball and the surrounding soil loosened. After the plant is placed in the hole, put in fairly rich earth and press firmly about the ball of roots, and mulch with leaves, straw or coarse material. During the summer months the soil around the evergreens should be kept stirred and in a loose condition for a depth of two or three inches. A good plan is to work around each evergreen after each rain during the summer, as this will preserve the moisture. An application of well-rotted manure around the plants on the surface of the ground is also beneficial. It might be added here that not only height but general shapeliness and compactness are considered in valuing evergreens.



Our Large Size Junipers Will Give an Immediate Effect Like This

ARBORVITAE—Thuya and Biota. American Varieties.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequaled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.65	\$ 6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.80	8.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.25	22.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.25	32.50
5 to 6 ft.	4.25	42.50
6 to 7 ft.	5.25	
7 to 8 ft.	6.25	

BODNERII—A pretty, low-growing Arborvitae, with flat, dark green foliage which holds its color well throughout the year.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. Compacta.

A round, compact form, with dense dark green foliage; dwarf.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.40	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.25	23.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	



American Compacta

CONICA Densa—A green globe-shaped plant; somewhat faster in growth than Globosa.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 15 inches	\$1.50	

ELLWANGERANA ARBORVITAE—Low, broad, pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Very symmetrical and popular for beds, borders and foundation planting around base of house or porch.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	15.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

GEO. PEABODY ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. Lutea. The most golden form of the American Arborvitae. Distinct and attractive.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	

GLOBOSA—Forms a dense low globe; handsome shade of green.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 15 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	1.75	17.50
18 to 24 in.	2.25	

HOVEY'S GOLDEN—A dense, globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. A very handsome small evergreen.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

LOBBI—A beautiful form; pyramidal in shape with shining dark green foliage. Holds its color particularly well in winter.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	1.25	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	

PUMILA—A handsome dwarf evergreen, dense and perfect in form; a charming shade of green.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	1.50	15.00
24 to 30 in.	2.00	
30 to 36 in.	3.00	

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	35.00

ROSENTHALI ARBORVITAE—Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower; the branches terminate with a little white growth.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	

SIBERIAN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; one of the hardiest.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	

SPAETHII ARBORVITAE—A dwarf variety with small leaves; two kinds of foliage; the upper branches are sparingly ramified.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.60	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 in.	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50

VERVAENEANA—Erect habit and form like the American, with golden variegated foliage. A handsome decorative sort.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.25	
3 to 4 ft.	3.25	

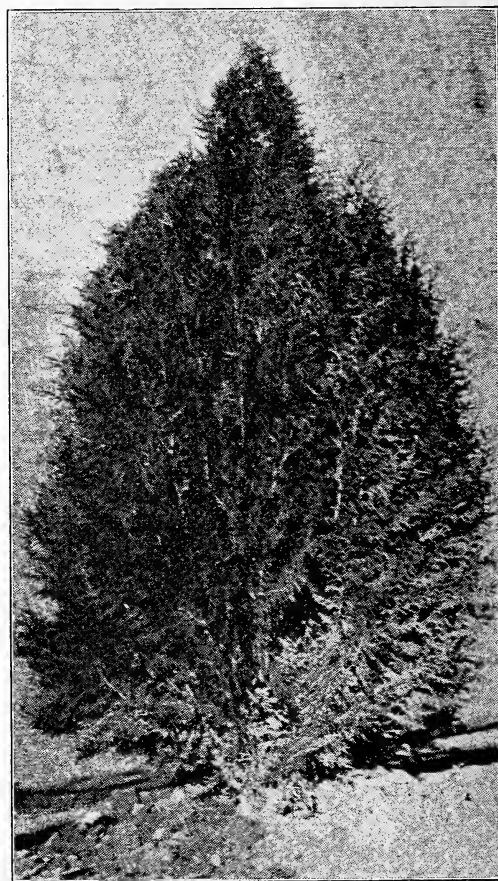
SPICATA ALBA—Dwarf, hardy, globular in form; foliage of Lobbi texture and golden in color.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 inches	\$1.25	

ARBORVITAE BIOTA ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—Biota Orientalis. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh, green foliage.

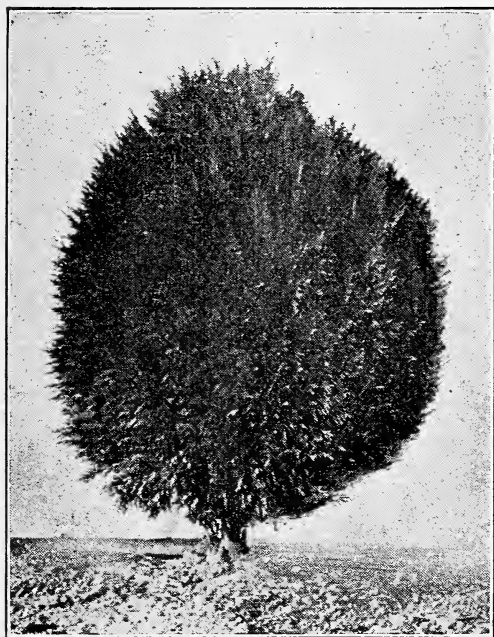
	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.90	9.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00



Oriental Arborvitae

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE—Biota Compacta. A form of the above; very compact, with bright green foliage.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	



Compact Chinese Arborvitae—Popular for Borders and Formal Decorations.

BIOTA AUREA NANA—One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of evergreen to which most everyone takes a fancy. It is compact, symmetrical, and very conspicuous in winter.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA—The most golden of all Biotas. Pyramidal in growth; very striking.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.75
18 to 24 in.	2.25
2 to 3 ft.	3.00

CEDAR—*Cedrus*.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—Mount Atlas Cedar, Similar to *Cedrus Deodora*, but foliage more compact and of a dark green. The tree attains large and stately proportions.

	Each
8 to 10 ft.	\$15.00

ATLANTICA GLAUCA—One of the most beautiful evergreens; upright growth, but low branched with foliage arranged in little brush-like tufts, entirely covering the branches. These are fine and of steel-blue tints.

	Each
12 to 14 ft. (transplanted)	\$25.00

CYPRESS.

LAWSON'S—From California. A large, graceful tree, having elegant, drooping branches; leaves dark, glossy green, tinged with a glaucous hue; one of the finest of its class.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.75

ITALIAN CYRESS—*C. Sempervirens*. Grows very tall and slender. Foliage bluish-green.

	Each
12 to 18 inches	\$.85
18 to 24 inches	1.25

C. LAWSON ERECTA AUREA—An upright, compact growing form with bright golden foliage.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	2.00

C. NOOTKA SOUND—*Thuyopsis Borealis*. A compact evergreen resembling *Arborvitae* in appearance. Foliage feathery, bluish-green.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.25

C. NOOTKA SOUND COMPACT—*Thuyopsis Borealis Compacta*. A very dwarf growing form of above with bluish-green foliage. It grows into a dense ball shape without shearing.

	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$.75
12 to 15 in.	1.25
15 to 18 in.	1.75
18 to 24 in.	2.50

FIR—*Abies*.

BALSAM FIR—(American Silver.) A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

JUNIPERUS—Juniper.

CHINESE JUNIPER—Of pyramidal, compact growth; foliage bluish-green; very distinct.

12 to 18 inch	\$1.00 each
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CHINESE WHITE-TIPPED JUNIPER—A white tipped form of above very striking plant.

12 to 18 inches	\$1.25 each
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DUPRESSA JUNIPER—A spreading form of the English Juniper; foliage feathery, silver-green. A new Juniper to our list but we can recommend it where a spreading evergreen is wanted.

	Each	Doz.
12 to 15 inches spread	\$1.25	\$13.75
18 to 24 inches spread	2.00	22.00
24 to 30 inches spread	2.50	27.50
30 to 36 inches spread	3.00	
36 to 42 inches spread	3.50	

ENGLISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Communis*. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower.

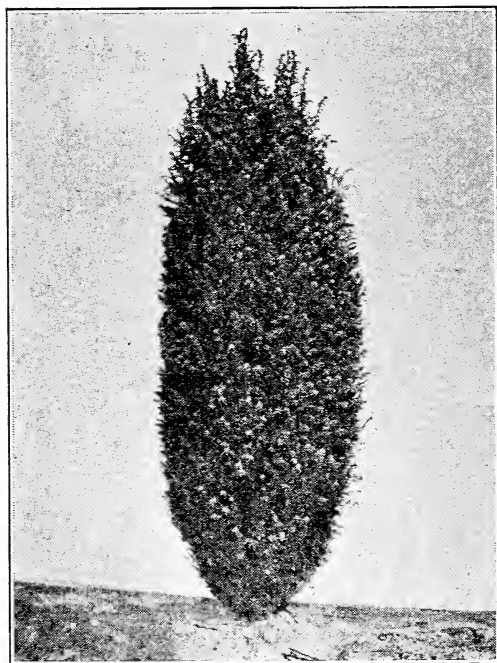
	Each	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.25	
5 to 6 ft.	5.00	
6 to 7 ft.	7.50	

ENGLISH BLUE JUNIPER—Similar to the above, but more compact and with distinct steel-blue foliage.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.25	
5 to 6 ft.	5.00	
6 to 7 ft.	7.50	
7 to 9 ft.	10.00	

J. COMMUNIS AUREA—Golden Juniper. A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper.

	Each
12 to 15 in. spread, strong.....	\$1.50
15 to 18 in. spread, strong.....	2.00
18 to 24 in. spread, strong.....	2.50



English Juniper—Useful for Grouping.

IRISH JUNIPER—Juniperus Hibernica. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish-green.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	20.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	30.00
6 to 7 ft.	4.50	45.00
7 to 8 ft.	5.00	

HORIZONTAL ENGLISH JUNIPER—A flat growing form.

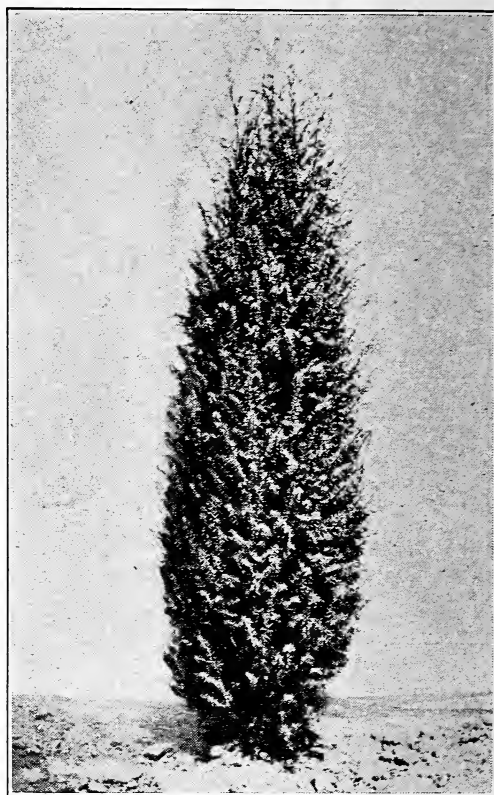
	Each
12 to 18 inches spread	\$1.25
18 to 24 inches spread	1.50
24 to 30 inches spread	2.00

MACROCARPA JUNIPER—A low spreading Juniper with tips of branches turned upward.

	Each
18 to 24 inches upward	\$1.50
24 to 36 inches upward	2.50
3 to 4 inches upward	3.50

SWEDISH JUNIPER—Juniperus Suecica. Forms an erect column; foliage light green; branch tips droop; dwarf growth.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.50



Irish Juniper—Valuable for Formal Work, and also for Grouping with Other Evergreens.

SAVIN JUNIPER—(J. Sabina)—A dark green form spreading outward and upward, rather slower in growth than Dupressa.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.25 each
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SAVIN HORIZONTAL JUNIPER—This is a blue spreading form of above.

	Each
12 to 18 inches spread	\$1.25
18 to 24 inches spread	1.75

PFITZERIANA JUNIPER—A very hairy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

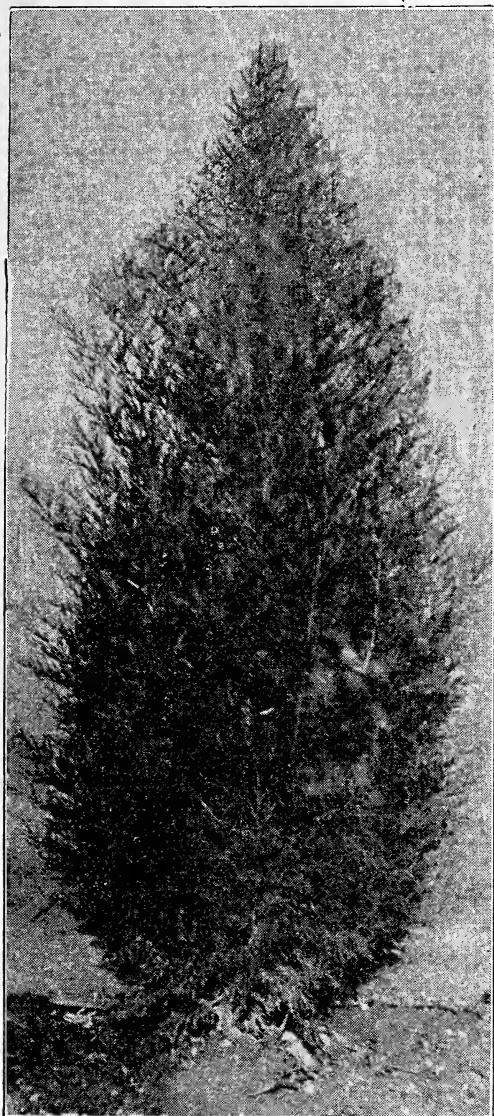
	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	

GOLDEN JAPAN JUNIPER—A bright golden form of the above, but is dwarf in growth and more inclined to trail.

	Each
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00

VIRGINIA BLUE JUNIPER—(J. Virginiana glauca) The blue form of our native Red Cedar. A most attractive and desirable evergreen of rapid growth.

	Each
Specimen plants 4 to 5 feet	\$6.00



Juniper Virginiana

VIRGINIANA—The Common Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.60	\$ 6.00
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	25.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.00	33.00

PINE—Pinus.

AUSTRIAN PINE—A strong, hardy grower; fine for wind-breaks; grows rapidly on light, sandy soil; hardy.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.90
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

DENSIFLORA—Japanese Red Pine. Rapid-growing when young; branchlets are very light-colored; the long, slender needles are bright green.

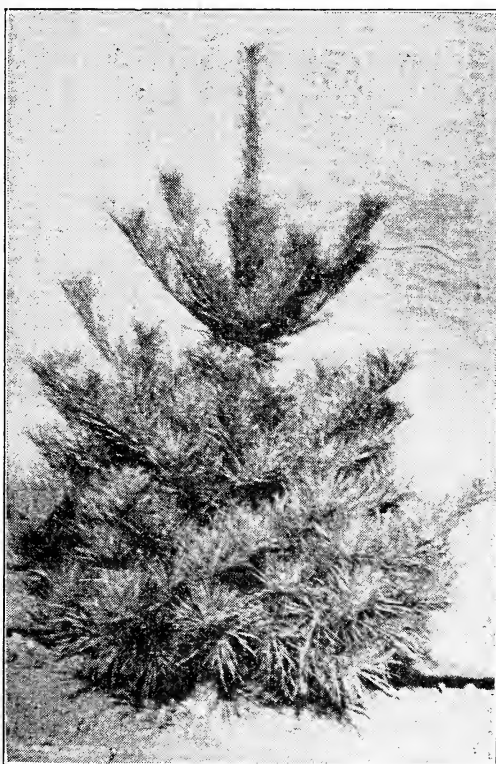
	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	15.00

DWARF MUGHO PINE—Pinus Mughus. Dark green foliage. Compact, prostrate habit with the tips of the branches ascending. Very desirable where a low-growing evergreen is desired.

12 inches	\$1.00
15 inches	1.25
18 inches	1.50

SCOTCH PINE—P. Sylvestris. Spreading in growth; short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Makes a tall, round-headed tree.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.90
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.50



White Pine

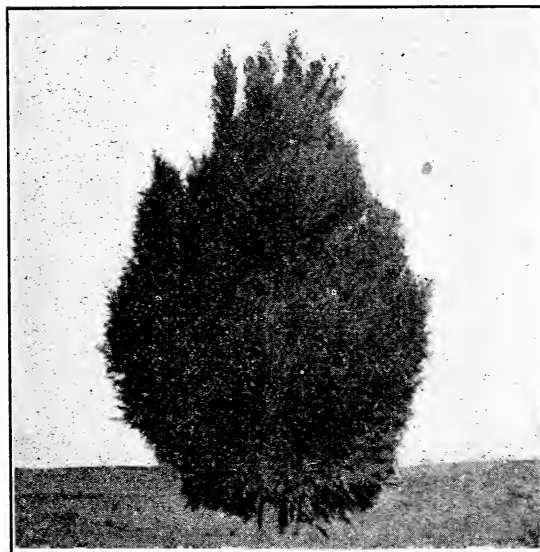
WHITE PINE—P. Strobus. Branches horizontal in regular whorls with smooth bark. Long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over. The most popular of our native pines.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$.75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

RETINOSPORA—(Chamaecyparis).

RETINOSPORA DECUSSATA—A beautiful variety of upright growth with light bluish-green foliage; very distinct and desirable for general planting.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75
3 to 4 ft.	2.50



Retinospora Plumosa Aureau.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA—Thread-Branched

Retinospora. A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

RET. LUTEA—Dwarf Golden Cypress. A very dwarf form with golden yellow plume-like foliage; compact and globular in habit.

	Each.	Doz.
8 to 12 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
12 to 15 in.	1.25	12.50

OBTUSA GRACILIS AUREA.—A graceful small tree, the fern-like young shoots of a fine golden color.

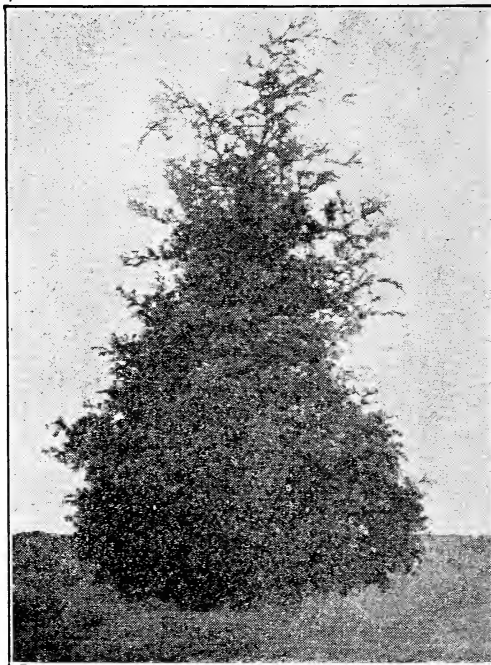
	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.50

Obtusa Nana. Very dense, fine foliage; of slow growing habit, and great depth of color.

	Each
12 inches	\$1.50
15 inches	1.75
18 inches	2.00

Retinospora pisifera.—(Pea Fruited Cypress). Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and handy form, and is not commonly grown.

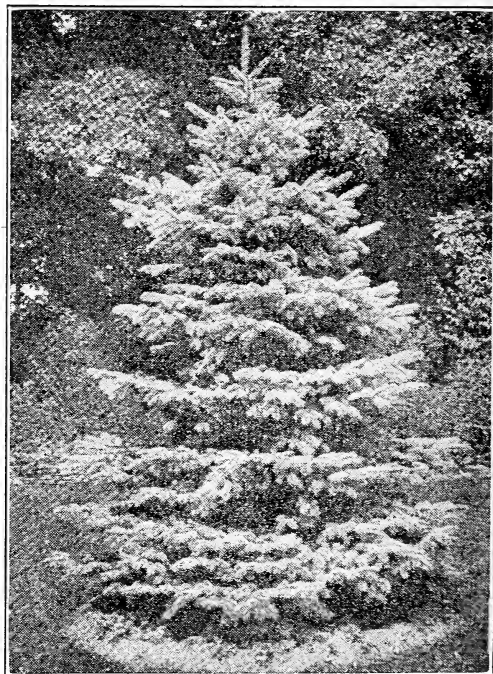
	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.50



Retinospora Squarrosa Veitcheii—An Evergreen Noted for its Beautiful Silvery-gray Foliage.

Pisifera Aurea. A bright golden evergreen, that holds its color; foliage light and airy.

18 to 24 in.	1.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.50



Colorado Blue Spruce

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—Plume-like Cypress.

A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$11.00
18 to 24 in.	1.75	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA—Golden

Plumed Cypress. This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Chamaecyparis. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	

RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII—

Veitch's Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$13.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	20.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.75	27.50

RETINOSPORA THUYOIDES—A dwarf form with silvery green foliage; hardy and compact, with conical shape. We recommend it highly where a small evergreen is wanted.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
12 to 18 in.	1.00	10.00
18 to 24 in.	1.35	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	18.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.00	40.00

SPRUCE—Picea.

COLORADO SPRUCE—Pungens. The original form of one of the famous Blue Spruce; foliage sometimes quite blue, mostly light green. A vigorous grower, hardy, making fine specimens.

	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.50	
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	
5 to 6 ft.	7.50	

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock; leaves a light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$7.50

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—A native, graceful evergreen with Yew-like foliage; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning can be made very dense. Good for hedges. It is shade enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees, or for other undergrowth planting.

	Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1.75	
2 to 3 ft.	2.75	
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	

WHITE SPRUCE—Picea Alba. Fine, compact, pyramidal form; silvery gray, aromatic leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.25	12.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	17.50

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most useful native tree for screens or wind breaks; symmetrical in growth when young, with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches. Foliage dark shiny green.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	7.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	30.00
5 to 6 ft.	5.00	45.00

See Specimens for larger sizes.

YEW—Taxus.

ENGLISH YEW—Taxus Baccata. Bushy, dark glossy foliage; scarlet berries stand erect. Tree attains a great age.

	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	
18 to 24 in.	1.75	
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	

ERECT PYRAMIDAL YEW—A form of the above with pyramidal compact habit and dark green foliage. One of the best.

	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	
18 to 24 in.	1.75	
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	

HIBERNICA—Irish Yew. Pyramidal, upright growth, slow grower, very attractive and formal, the stout branches are closely crowded to the center, and the glossy green leaves are spirally arranged around the erect branchlets.

	Each	
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	
18 to 24 in.	1.25	

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

	Each	
1 Boxwood Arborescens 6 to 7 ft.	\$12.00	
12 Boxwood Arborescens 4 to 5 ft.	7.50	
10 Cedar Atlantica 8 to 10 ft.	15.00	
10 Cedar Deodora 10 to 12 ft.	20.00	
3 Diota Semper Aurea 4 to 5 ft.	5.00	
25 American Arborvitae 8 to 10 ft.	12.00	
5 Lobbi Arborvitae 8 to 10 ft.	12.00	
2 Douglas Spruce 8 to 10 ft.	15.00	
10 Blue Virginia Cedars 4 to 5 ft.	6.00	
2 Juniper Cannarta 4 to 5 ft.	5.00	
2 Juniper Chinese 4 to 5 ft.	4.50	
10 Koster's Blue Spruce 6 to 7 ft.	15.00	
10 Norway Spruce 6 to 8 ft.	8.00	
10 Norway Spruce 8 to 10 ft.	12.00	
4 Weeping Norway Spruce 4 to 5 ft.	5.00	
1 Cypress Lawson Erecta Aurea 4 to 5 ft.	7.50	
3 George Oeabody Arborvitae 8 to 10 ft.	12.00	
1 Cypress Triumph de Boskoop 10 to 12 ft.	15.00	
5 Retinospora Plumosa Aurea 7 to 8 ft.	15.00	
2 Rosenthalii Arborvitae 5 to 6 ft.	5.00	
2 Retinospora Filifera Aurea 6 to 7 ft.	8.00	
2 Spaethi Arborvitae 5 to 6 ft.	4.00	
2 White Spruce 6 to 8 ft.	7.50	
4 Siberian Arborvitae 5 to 6 ft.	10.00	
1 Retinospora Filifera Aurea pendula 3 ft. spread	6.00	
150 Irish Juniper 7 to 8 ft.	5.00	

Broad Leaved Flowering Evergreens

These trees and shrubs are coming more and more into use because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape planting. They do well in shaded positions where it is difficult sometimes to get other plants to grow.

For best success they should be well mulched after planting to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with leaves, or well-decayed manure to help conserve the moisture. This mulch should not be disturbed by hoeing, and all weeds which might spring up among the plants should be pulled out by hand.

ABELIA—Bush Arbutus.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—A. Rupestris. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 12 in.	\$.40	\$ 4.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.65	6.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.85	8.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	12.50

AZALEAS.

AZALEAS—The beautiful Japanese varieties which are evergreen. These plants are perfectly hardy when planted out doors and are very conspicuous in the Spring when covered with a profusion of flowers. They hold their leaves through the winter. Varieties with glossy green leaves.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 in. high, 6 to 8 in. spread ...	\$1.25	\$13.75

HINODEGIRI—Bright scarlet.

HATSUGIRI—Red flowering.

MECRANTHA—Red.

MECRANTHA—Pink.

Varieties with dull green leaves.	Each	Per Doz.
8 to 12 in.	\$1.15	\$12.65
12 to 15 in.	1.40	15.00

WAKASAGA—Light Purple.

LEUCOTHE LEDIFOLIA—White, tinged pink.

EUSII—Lavender.

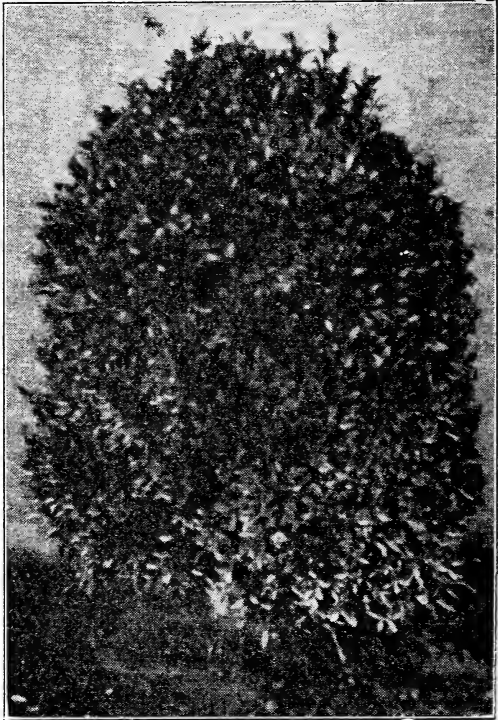
BUXUS—Boxwood.

Plant boxwoods, the charm of our old Southern colonial gardens. No evergreens can take their places. They grow surprisingly fast, are practically free from all diseases and hold their lustrous green foliage throughout the year.

ARBORESCENS—Tree Box. A faster and more open grower than <i>Sempervirens</i> ; foliage dark green. This is the form usually found in old gardens.	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00
18 in.	2.00	20.00
2 ft.	3.25	
3 ft.	5.50	
4 ft.	6.50	

HANDSWORTHII—A stiff-leaved, upright form of Boxwood, with large, undulating, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	Each
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	2.25
2 ft.	3.25
3 ft.	5.00



Pyramidal Boxwood

ROTUNDIFLORA GLACA—Large-Leaved Box. Very desirable and pretty.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.25	\$12.50
18 in.	2.25	22.50
2 ft.	3.25	
30 in.	4.00	
36 in.	5.00	

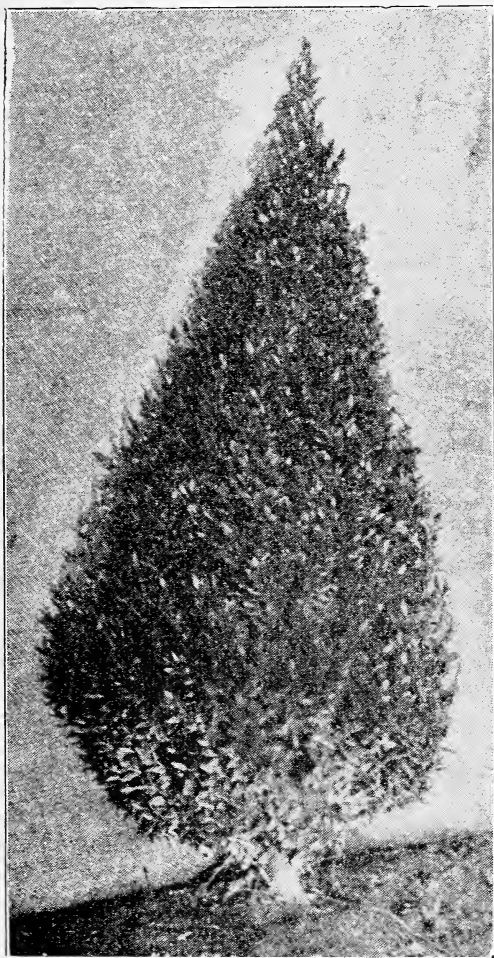
SEMPERVIRENS—Common Bush Box. The small leaves are dark green; always fresh and glossy. It is a strong, compact grower in almost any soil, and does well in shaded places. Used ex-

tensively for edging, for formal gardens, tub specimens, etc.

	Each
10 in. bush form	\$.75
12 in., bush form	1.25
15 in., bush form	1.75
18 in., bush form	2.25
24 in., bush form	3.50
15 in. ball shape sheared	2.25
18 in. ball shape sheared	3.00
24 in. ball shape sheared	4.50

PYRAMIDS—

	Each
2 to 3 ft. by 15 to 18 in. spread.....	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft. by 18 in. spread.....	7.00



Bush Boxwood

STANDARD—Very compact.

	Each
18 in. stems, 24 in. heads	\$6.00

SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is a most attractive variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

	Doz.	100
3 to 4 in.	\$1.50	\$12.00
4 to 6 in.	2.50	16.00
6 to 8 in.	5.00	30.00
8 to 10 in.	8.00	
10 to 12 in.	10.00	

CRATAEGUS.

C. LELANDII—Leland's *Pyracantha*. A beautiful variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	2.25

EUONYMUS.

E. ARGENTEA—A form of the above variety with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated silvery white.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75

E. SIEBOLDI—A very attractive Japanese variety, with green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

E. PULCHELLUS—An attractive dwarf variety with small glossy leaves, used for edging.

	Each	Per Doz.
6 to 8 in.	\$.25	\$2.75

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine.

FLORIDA—A very tender evergreen with bright, glossy green foliage. This is not quite hardy around Richmond, Va. With a little protection it can be carried through the winter all right. Large, fragrant white flowers are produced from June until fall.

	Each
Field plants—12 to 18 in.	\$.75
Pot Plants—4 to 6 in. ....	.30

ILEX—Holly.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM—English Holly. Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	\$1.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.50

OPACA—American Holly. A slow-growing native tree, having short branches with large shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root systems.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75	\$ 7.50
18 to 24 in.	1.00	11.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	16.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	22.00

We have a few plants which we know to be the berry bearing kind.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50

ILEX CRENATA—Japanese Holly.—A dense growing evergreen with small boxwood like leaves. Fast grower and can be clipped into formal shapes.

12 to 15 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00



English Laurel

ENGLISH LAUREL—Laurocer- asus.

ENGLISH LAUREL—These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves.

	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25

PORTUGAL LAUREL—Laurus Lusitanica.

PORTUGAL LAUREL—A shrub with thick, leathery, ovate leaves, often used for tub plants. Needs some protection in zero weather.

	Each
2 to 3 ft., bushy.....	2.50

MAGNOLIA.

GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of all of our native evergreen trees. When its large white flowers are expanded it is even more attractive.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$ 8.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	16.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00	

MAHONIA.

M. FASCULARIS—An erect shrub with compound holly-like leaves, which are at first bright green tipped with purple, and in fall assumes lovely tones of red and bronze; terminal clusters of yellow flowers in March, followed by dark purple berries.

	Each
18 to 24 in.	1.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.75

YUCCA.

Y. FILIMENTOSA—Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy-white flowers in June or July.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00
Medium size .....	.35	3.50
Small size .....	.20	2.00

Hardy Climbing Roses for Fall and Spring Planting

Any reasonable sized trellis can be covered in two years by using our two-year, field-grown Roses. These are all healthy, hardy, vigorous plants and if planted this fall, should begin to bloom some next spring.

Prices for all (except where noted): Strong, 2-year, field-grown roses. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 dozen.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. 75c. each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Climbing. Crimson flower, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER—A true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, a climbing sport from the original Crimson Baby Rambler Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. The combination of color and habit make this a most desirable Rose. \$1.00 each.

CLIMBING METEOR—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety crimson; hardy with protection. 75 cts. each.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD—Warm watermelon-red, same in color as its parent in bush form, which has long been in popular favor. A welcome climber. 75 cts. each.



Dorothy Perkins Rose—A Charming Climber

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson-clustered climbing rose. Flowers are produced from ground to tips, in large pyramidal clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Deep pink, double flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep green, glossy. One of the best.

MARY WASHINGTON—Pure white, double flowers borne in large clusters.

EXCELSA—Red Dorothy Perkins. Almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright red blossoms. Flowers are large and double.

LADY GAY—Cherry pink double flowers in loose clusters. Foliage dark glossy green. One of the best.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER—Somewhat similar to Crimson Rambler, but with larger flowers, 2 1/2 inches across and perfectly double.

TAUSENDSCHOEN OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES—Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.

VEICHENBLAU—Blue Rose. Rosy-lilac changing to metallic blue.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Double white flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep glossy green.

DOCTOR VAN FLEET—One of the new type of climbers which combines absolute hardness with flowers large as the tender sorts of Tea and Noisette class. This variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large, shapely flowers; delicate flesh white. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 in. long. Price75c each

WICHURIANA—Memorial Rose. Beautiful, small, glossy, evergreen foliage. A grand trailer over all sorts of places. Fragrant single, waxy-white flowers are borne profusely in June.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Deep cherry-red; commonly called Red Gloire de Dijon; a very strong-growing, everblooming rose; suitable for arches or pillars; perfectly hardy. 75 cts. each.

NEW HARDY CLIMBER—"Paul's Scarlet Climber"—Winner of gold medal as best new climbing Rose, at National Rose Society's Exhibition. Flowers are brilliant scarlet, shaded crimson; large semi-double. Corresponds with Cl. Am. Beauty, Dr. Van Fleet, etc., as to size, shape and habit. Blooms during a long period holding in flower after many of the June bloomers have dropped their petals. Price, \$1.25 each.

MONTHLY ROSES

Blooming Continuously Through the Season

60 cts. each; \$6.60 per dozen.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY.—Deep lemon-yellow; strongly scented. The largest and best pure yellow rose yet introduced.

BABY RAMBLER.—This is the original Baby Rambler rose. A compact dwarf variety covered with a wealth of crimson flowers during the entire season. Very showy and useful for massing. Prices, 60 cts. each; \$6.60 per dozen.

BURBANK.—Blooms cherry-rose; very free flowering and showy rose.

BRIDE.—The most popular White Rose for summer flowering.

BRIDESMAID.—Color, rich pink. A most desirable sort for garden or winter forcing.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Flowers a beautiful ivory white, shaded in the center to bright silvery pink.

COLUMBIA.—A beautiful, true pink; deepening as it matures to a warm, glowing tone, which is enduring. Its usual double petalage and substance makes it a good summer Rose, while the great size, color and long (almost thornless) stems mark it as a superior cutting variety. \$1.25 each.

ECARLATE.—A robust grower with medium-sized semi-double, blooms brilliant scarlet; blooms throughout the summer.

ETOILE DE LYON.—Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.

FRANCISCA KRUGER.—This is a wonderfully free flowering and hardy tea Rose with rosy-yellow blossoms throughout the summer.

HELEN GOOD.—A true chochet, delicate yellow suffused with pink. The color with its large size makes it a great favorite.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—This is the finest and largest white Rose for summer blooming. The flowers are pure white and ideal in form. 75 cts. each.

KILLARNEY.—Double White. Very fine form, of pure, delicate appearance. 75 cts. each.

MAMAN COCHET.—White. A sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet. Pure, snowy white, and of a delicate tea fragrance.

MAMAN COCHET.—Red. (Helen Gould). It is claimed to be the largest flowering and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in existence, and the most beautiful and satisfactory rose for general planting ever offered. Color is a rich, vinous crimson.

MAMAN COCHET.—Pink. A magnificent, clear carmine pink. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, producing buds of large size and of ideal form. One of the grandest outdoor roses.

METEOR.—Beautiful deep velvety crimson flowers. Very popular.

MIGNONETTE.—Clear pink, tinted with pale rose; perfectly double and delicately perfumed.

ORLEANS.—Geranium red, with a distinct center of pure white. Remarkably free blooming and of unexcelled keeping qualities; a great favorite. Although the flowers of this charming variety are numerous, they are not crowded; each individual bloom standing out distinctly in a most pleasing arrangement.

OPHELIA.—One of the most beautiful and popular of recent cut-flower favorites; with perfect flowers of distinct form, lavishly produced, emitting the exquisite perfume of the Richmond type; white, shaded with salmon flesh and rose. There is a strong glow of yellow at base of petals, while the tight buds are almost as yellow as Mrs. Ward. Price, \$1.00 each.

PAQUERETTE.—Pure white, flowering in clusters of from five to fifty blooms; very full and prettily formed.

RHEA REID.—Rich, dark velvety red double flowers, of large size. A very desirable garden sort. 75 cts. each.

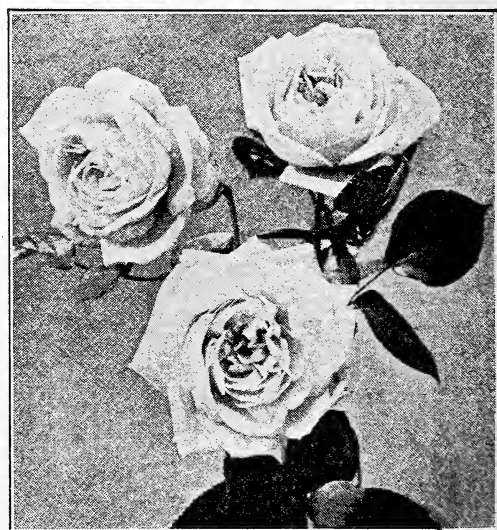
SAFRANO.—Bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose.

WM. R. SMITH.—Cream color with soft pink shadings, the base of the petals buff-yellow, and center a heart of pink. One of the most beautiful roses grown, making large, rich foliage, strong upright canes and flowers that are simply perfect.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

The Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be grown successfully in any warm spot, sheltered from strong winds, if the soil is a deep rich loam. A clay soil is preferable, and as the rose is a gross feeder, an occasional top dressing of well rotted manure is beneficial. It is very important in planting roses to set them deeply. After planting, the top should be cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. If the ground is dry, a liberal application of water should be given. The plants should not be allowed to grow coarse and tall, but each year in early spring they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. Plants set sufficiently deep do not winter kill. It is well to apply a heavy mulch of leaves or strawy manure late in the fall when the growth is well ripened.

Prices—Strong field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$6.60 per dozen (except where noted.)



Frau Karl Druschki—White American Beauty

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The White American Beauty or Snow Queen. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner. 75 cts. each.

HUGH DICKSON—Deep crimson, shaded scarlet; large, full, perfect form, petals smooth, slightly cupped and reflex; very fragrant; free and continuous bloomer. One of the best.

MAGNA CHARTA—Pink, with shadings of carmine, large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems, foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

PAUL NEYRON—Color transparent pink, good tough foliage; wood rather smooth, by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer. 75 cts. each.

MOSS ROSES.

These roses are very hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs, thriving in almost any soil and climate. As the canes produce flowers only after being two years old, they should be pruned very little. Only the very old, useless canes should be cut out.

Strong, field-grown plants, 60 cts. each, \$6.60 per dozen.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Centifolia Moss. Dark carmine red; very large and full. The freest of the family in production of bloom; finely mossed.

HENRY MARTIN—Medium-sized, rosy-red flowers, beautifully mossed.

RUGOSA ROSES.

These Rugosa Roses make strong bushes 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves dark green. Rugosa are not affected by insects or disease.

Flowers single, sometimes more than 2 inches across, very showy. Fruit brick red, sometimes 1 inch across, very ornamental. Very hardy and intensely fragrant. 60 cts. each, \$6.60 per dozen.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure double white on long stems. A continuous bloomer and very fine.

CONRAD FERD. MEYER—An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink.

NEW CENTURY—Flowers very large, semi-double, borne in full clusters; flesh pink, widely bordered, creamy white.

ROSA RUGOSA—Japanese Rose. An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles; leaves dark, lustrous green; beautiful single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all summer. These ripen into beautiful red vessels, which are also very ornamental.

BUSH ROSES.

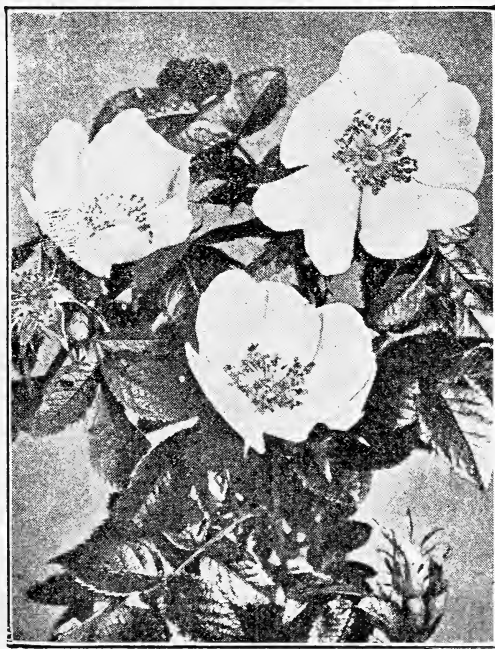
These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Price, 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

SETIGERA—The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, of deep rose-color; fruits bright red; very ornamental and desirable.

ROSA BLANDA—Dense bright green foliage, flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in Winter.

ROSA ACICULARIS—Dense bright green foliage, bright red fruit until quite late in fall; rapid grower.



The Single Flowering Rugosa Rose

Hardy Perennials

Under this head we offer plants suitable for various effects, such as bed and border planting or for massing in front of other shrubs. These plants are of such easy culture that a quantity of them should be grown in every garden. As cut flowers, they are superior to annuals. The hardy perennials we offer below will furnish a constant supply of flowers from early spring until frost.



A Planting of Shasta Daisies Makes a Glorious Show.

ARTEMESIA ABROTANUM — Southernwood.

Green, shiny foliage, well known for its aromatic fragrance. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers yellowish white. 7-9 mo.

ASTILBE JAPONICA—Chinese Goat's Beard. A handsome border plant with handsome feathery foliage and compact panicles of white flowers about 6 inches long. 6-7 mo.

A. ASTILBE PALMATUM, (A variety of Astilbe)—Crimson Meadow-Sweet. Bears graceful plumes of lovely rosy crimson flowers, highly prized for cutting. 7-8 mo.

AGROSTEMMA FLOS—Jovis—Blooms the first season, and is fine for cut flowers, as the flowers are produced on long slender stems. Often called Mullein Pink. 2 ft. 7-8 mo.

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE—Showy perennials, with delicate colored flower. Excellent for rockery. Mixed colors.

ALYSSUM-ROSTRATUM—Madwort. A strong grower with heads of yellow flowers, June to August.

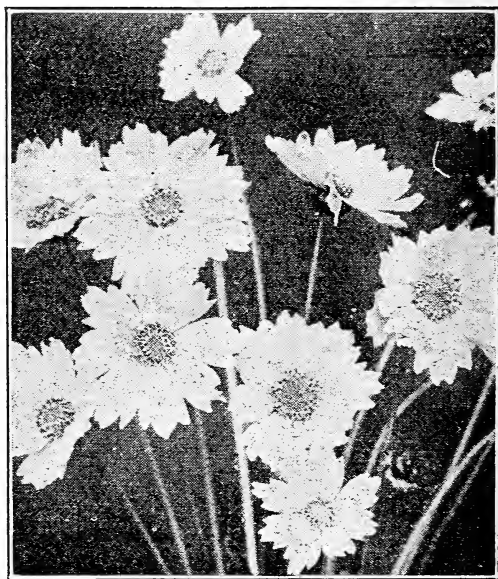
BAPTISTA AUSTRALIS—Blue False Indigo. A strong growing plant with deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. A showy plant, good for the mixed border. 2 to 3 feet. 6 mo.

BOCCONIA CORDATA—Plume Poppy. A stately plant with finely cut foliage. Flowers are buff colored, borne in large terminal racemes. Excellent for background for perennial border. 5 to 8 feet. 6-7 mo.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—An excellent fall flowering perennial, with daisy-like white flowers resembling fall asters. 5 ft. 9-10 mo.

CAMPANULA GROSEKI—Canterbury Bells.

This is a very hardy form of Campanula with small blue bell-shaped flowers. 2 feet. 6-9 mo.



Coreopsis Lanceolata—Bear Large Crops of Sunny Flowers

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hardy Pompon Varieties.

These are the most brilliant and showy autumn flowers we have. They bloom so abundantly, that from a few plants, armfuls of flowers can be gathered for indoors. Their fresh, spicy fragrance has a charm that no other flower possesses, and the blooms come at a time when nearly all other flowers are gone.

Autumn Glow—Clusters of small brownish flowers. Arctic—One of the best, with clusters of white flowers.

Hamlet—Beautiful violet red.

Diana—White.

Mariana—White.

Lilian Doty—Pink.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Large Flowering Varieties.

We have found these beautiful flowers very hardy and profitable. We offer them in the following varieties.

Enguehard—Pink.

Golden Climax—Yellow.

Golden Glow—Yellow.

Unaka—Pink.

Oconto—White.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA—

Valuable border plant because of its large showy yellow flowers, which bloom throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet. 6-10 mo.

DESMODIUM—penduliflorum. Rosy purple or reddish flowers, arranged in pretty pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. It is the latest-blooming shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

DAISY—Shasta. Large flowers; white petals with rich golden yellow centers. Good bloomer and an excellent border plant. 18 inches. 5-9 mo.

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA—The Everblooming Hardy Larkspur. The exquisite turquoise-blue flowers come on spikes 2 to 3 feet long, and each plant, when well matured, will produce several in a season. Blue flowers are always wanted and this is one of the finest. 2 feet. 7-8 mo. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.



Gaillardia—With Hues of Dull Red and Tawny Orange

DELPHINIUM—Chinense. A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. 20c. each, \$2.00 dozen.

DICTAMNUS RUBRA—GAS PLANT—Also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the reddish-purple flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William. Flowers in large flat clusters, in all shades of pink, red and white. Common in old gardens. 18 inches. 6-7 mo.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Hardy Pinks. Ever-blooming pure white. 1 foot. 5-9 mo. We can supply Hardy Pinks in mixed colors also.

DIGITALIS GRANDIFLORA—Foxglove. Spikes of palest yellow. Old-fashioned flower of upright growth, and when in bloom they dominate the border. This is one of the few flowers that do well in a shady place.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA—Same as above in beautiful shade of purple.

FUNKIA MEDIO VARIEGATA—Plantin Lily. Handsome foliage margined with green, variegated through the center with white. Flowers purple. 18 inches. 7-8 mo.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—Blanket Flower. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of yellow, with dark brown centers. It lasts a long time in water when cut. 2 ft. 5-10 mo.

GOLDEN GLOW—Double Rudbeckia. Double yellow flowers resembling Chrysanthemums produced in dense masses. Fine for cutting. 4 to 5 feet. 8-9 mo.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA—Lemon Lily. Good in dry or wet location or in clumps in front of shrubs. Fragrant lily-like flowers. 3 feet. 5-6 mo.

HEMEROCALLIS KWANSO FL. PL.—Double Orange Lily. More robust grower than above. Foliage large and handsome. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7 mo.

HIBISCUS—Mallow Marvels. Very large, showy flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, resembling hollyhocks. These showy flowers are produced all summer long. 4 to 5 feet. 8-10 mo.

HOLLYHOCK—Old garden favorite; too well known to need description. Can supply them in double pink, dark maroon, yellow. Mixed colors.

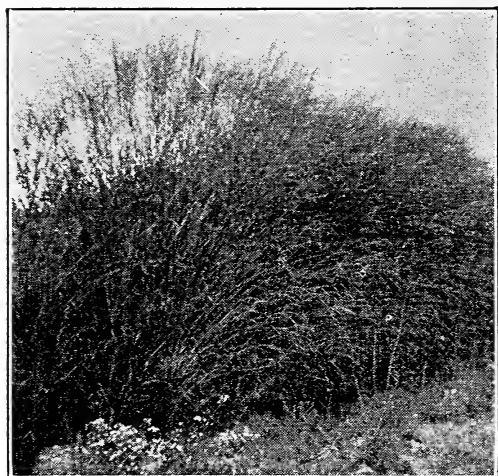
HUMULUS—Hop Plant. Because of its twining habit and rapid growth this plant is excellent for arbors and screens; also supplies hops used in making yeast.

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower.

VAR. MOLLIS GRANDIFLORA—Leaves glaucous, tomentose; flowers yellow with dark center.

VAR. OGYALIS—A tall-growing variety with graceful foliage, drooping and grass-like. Bright yellow flowers on short stems. 7 to 8 feet. 8-9 mo.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.



Ornamental Grasses are Noted for Their
Decorative Value

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA—Japan Rush. Narrow green leaf with a silvery white mid-rib, perfectly hardy. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Long, narrow leaves striped with green and white. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Zebra Grass. Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA—Ribbon Grass. A low-growing form with green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (Pampas Grass) var. *roi-de-roses*. Produces showy pink plumes on stems, 6-8 feet high. Very effective, 50 cts. each.

ARUNDINARIA JAPONICA Japanese Evergreen Bamboo. Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes an effective screen. The canes make fine straight poles for fishing, etc. 2-3 ft. plants, \$1.25 each.

BAMBUSA TESSELATA—An evergreen form, with bright green foliage growing 2-3 feet high. Fifty cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

IRIS GERMANICA—GERMAN IRIS

The beauty of the Iris is proverbial; the very name refers us to the rainbow and the eye, two of nature's most beautiful objects. Irises flourish and flower exceedingly in an ordinary soil, however, they delight in well-rotted manure and deep, rich soil. Many are very thirsty subjects and adorn the margins of ponds and streams. They are also indispensable for shrubby borders, etc., and are very effective. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. Large, handsome flowers of various colors and shades. Flowers borne on stout erect, branched stalks, much taller than the clumps of spreading spear-like leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6 mo. Prices of all below, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Choice varieties of German Iris.

CELESTE—Delicate lavender-blue flowers.

DONNA MARIE—Flowers, white and shaded to lilac.

SOUVENIR—Flowers, old gold and purple.

CRIMSON KING—Flowers, velvety crimson. showy. 25c each.

Iris in the following colors can be supplied:

Light Sky Blue

Early White

White-tinted Blue

Deep Blue

JAPAN IRIS.

The grandest of all hardy Iris. Flowers are enormous, averaging 6 to 8 inches across, and of most gorgeous and exquisite colors, each flower usually showing several shades. 18 to 24 inches. They bloom in June and July. Prices for all below named sorts, 20 cts. each; \$1.75 doz., \$12.00 per 100.

No. 1—White.

No. 3—Blue.

No. 5—Deep blue.

No. 6—White, tinged pink, three large petals.

No. 7—Purplish red.

No. 9—Deep blue, three small petals.

No. 10—Dark purple.

No. 11—Pure White.

No. 14—Dark blue.

No. 15—White, three large petals.

No. 20—White, blue veins.

No. 25—Dark, purplish red.

No. 26—Pink, veined red, peony center.

No. 33—Dark blue, one of the best.

No. 39—Dark red, three large petals.

No. 40—Light blue, veined white.

No. 43—Deep purple.

No. 51—White with yellow base, six petals.

No. 65—Deep red.

No. 66—White petals, veined blue.

No. 72—Deep blue.

No. 77—Blue veined white, three large petals.

No. 85—White, six large petals.

No. 90—Double reddish purple.

No. 96—White, three large petals.

No. 100—Lavender, tinged purple.

MIXED SORTS—These are all large flowering varieties, from which the names have been lost, and are offered at a lower rate on that account. 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$9.00 per 100.

LAVENDULA VERA—Sweet Lavender. Foliage silvery-grey. A good border plant, valued for its sweet scented leaves and flowers, which, if dried, will long retain their fragrance. Ultimate height, 1 to 2 feet. Flowers violet. 7-9 mo.

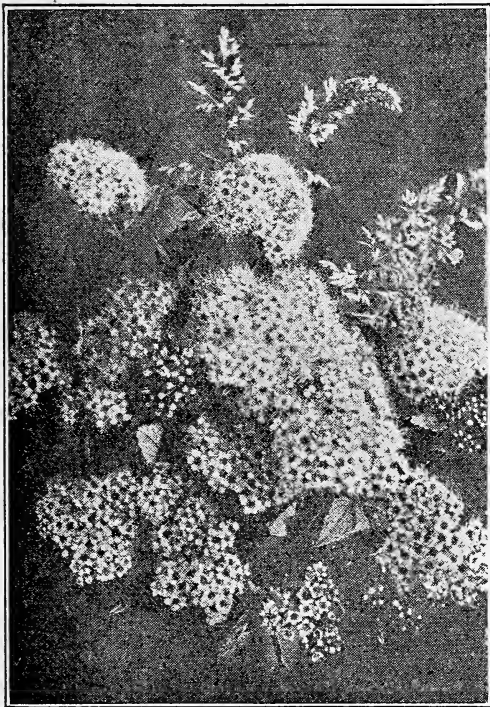
LUPINUS PERENNE—A perennial of stately habit and very showy dark blue flowers. Good border plant.

LATHRUS LATIFOLIA—Perennial Sweet Pea. A free flowering, easily cultivated plant, rapid in growth; thrives in any good soil; very hardy; particularly good for cutting. Color shades of pink. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9 mo.

LINUM PERENNE—Blue Flax. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials, or in the rocky. Foliage delicate; flowers borne on slender, erect stems. Very hardy; thrive on any good soil, and is good for cutting. 1 to 2 feet; light blue flowers. 5-8 mo.

LYTHRUM ROSEUM—Pink Loose Strife. Foliage willow-like; flowers in graceful spikes. Prefers a moist soil, and is good for cutting. 4 feet. 7-8 mo.

PAPAYER ORIENTALE—Oriental Poppy. Scarlet flowers of very large size. Robust and very decorative foliage. As the foliage dies soon after the flowering period, the plants should be scattered among other perennials. They start to grow very early in spring, and therefore they transplant best in the fall. 2 feet; 5-6 mo.



Spirea Anthony Waterer—A Beautiful Summer Blooming Variety

HERBACEOUS PEONIES HARDY

Will Delight Your Garden in Early Spring.

Plant now—in the fall—to get the best results.

You surely should have Peonies in your garden, for no other flower approaches them for hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance, usefulness as cut flowers, and immunity from attacks of insects and disease.

Peony Culture—Peonies will grow almost anywhere. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when planted in deep, rich soil, about 2 inches below the surface, and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure be applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flower. Do not put manure on the stems when an application

is made, as this will sometimes cause the plant to stop blooming. Do not expect too much of them the first year for they must first establish themselves.

Prices (except where noted): Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen. Undivided clumps, \$1.75 each.

ALBA NIVA PLENA—Light pink, very fine.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Pure white with sulphur white center.

FAUST—Lilac pink, large and free bloomer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers, long stiff stems, purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine.

FELIX CROUSSE—Exceptionally perfect in form and color. A clear brilliant red suggesting a jack rose. Fragrant.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA—Sea-shell pink.

ISABELLE KARLITSKY—Large, light rose pink.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Bright violaceous red.

NOBILISSIMA—Dark rose.

ODORATA—Yellowish white.

PAGANINE—Rose, salmon center.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Very fine.

ROSA SUPERBA—Rosy-pink.

REEVESIANA PLENA—Violet-rose.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Rose; center light rose and salmon.

EARLY FLOWERING PEONY—Officinalis Rubra. The first peonies to bloom, 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the others. Deep red semi-double flowers.

PEONIES BY COLOR AND MIXED PEONIES.

Strong divided roots, 3 to 5 eyes in colors white, pink and red, 40c each; \$3.50 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 45c each; \$3.75 per dozen.

Mixed plants of various colors, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 35c each; \$3.25 per dozen.

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox.

Probably no other plant plays an important part in garden making as the phlox. They are among the showiest and most valuable of all perennials, and like many other plants, their beauty is best displayed when planted in groups, alone, or in beds with other perennials. They are very easily grown and require little care after being planted.

These phlox range in height from 18 to 36 inches, and bloom continuously from July until October. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

ECLAIREUR—Large trusses of carmine red flowers. Very free bloomer.

Independence—Pure white flowers, large and handsome.

MISS LINGUARD—Fine early white, with lilac-eye.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

PHLOX—(Continued)

LOTHAIR—Deep red flowers. Free bloomer. One of the best.

SIR ECLAIR LANDSIER—Light rosy red, with crimson center.

MIXED PHLOX—10 cts each, \$1.00 per 12, \$8.00 per 100.

ROSEMARIUS OFFICINALIS—Rosemary. A small old-fashioned, sweet-scented garden shrub with small light blue fragrant flowers.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANI—Dwarf Black Eyed Susan. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with black centers; valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9 mo.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA—Giant Purple Cone-Flower. A strong growing variety with large reddish-purple flowers; brown centers. Height, 2 to 3 feet. 7-9 mo.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS—Holt's Mammoth Sage. The garden seasoning variety. Good also for its foliage and flowers among the perennial flowers. Height, 2 ft. 6-7 mo. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

SEDUM MAXIMOWICZII—Stone-Crop. Of spreading habit, much used for rockeries and for hanging baskets. Flowers yellow in large, dense, flat cymes. Height, 1 foot. 6-7 mo.

STOKESIA CYANEA—Stoke's Aster. Aster-like flowers about 3 inches across, borne in great profusion until very late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Blooms all summer.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—Red-Hot Poker or Flame Flower. For color effect these are valuable, easily grown plants. The bright orange-scarlet flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 feet long. 7-9 mo.

VINCA MAJOR—Larger Periwinkle or Myrtle. An old favorite trailing, evergreen plant. Good for covering ground under trees or for the rockery. Leaves and flowers much larger than the following. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

VINCA MINOR—Periwinkle or Myrtle. A trailing evergreen with dark glossy foliage and small blue flowers, 4-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

VIOLETS—California. The best of the hardy violets, with good foliage and large, fragrant flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer. 5-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

VIOLET—Peacock. A very hardy sort with white flowers with shades of blue and purple in the center. 5-6 mo. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

VERONICA—Speedwell

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS—Japanese Speedwell. The showiest and best of the Speedwells; forms a bushy plant 2 to 3 feet high, with long dense spikes of deep blue flowers from the middle of July to early in September.

SPICATA—An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Decorative Plants

Cannas

For bedding no other plants will give the same satisfactory results. They should be planted in rich garden soil, at the end of May, when danger of frost is past. Their tropical foliage is effective, and the large flower-spikes are always a mass of bloom from early July until frost. Strong root, 15 cents each; \$1.50 doz.; \$10 per 100.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted: 15 cts. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12.00 per 100.

AUSTRIA—Lemon chrome yellow; green foliage; 5 feet.

KING HUMBERT—The most popular Canna. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the vigorous dark bronze foliage throughout the season; 5 feet.

MRS. KATE GRAY—Flowers 6 inches across, orange-scarlet, finely flaked and streaked with golden yellow tints. 5 feet.

WYOMING—The grandest purple-leaved variety, with rich orange flowers. Gigantic trusses of immense orange colored flowers; strong vigorous grower, early, profuse and continuous bloomer. 5-6 ft.

PINK DELIGHT—Dwf.—Most beautiful, delicate Pink flower foliage light green. 2-3 feet.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—5 feet. Immense, vivid scarlet flowers. An early, persistent bloomer. The largest-flowering Canna in existence.

Dahlias

DAHLIAS are most effective when grown in masses of separate colors. In mild autumns there is hardly any plant in the garden so valuable for color. They are good town garden plants.

Notes—French the ground and manure well. Plant out as early as possible from May to June, from 3 to 6 feet apart, using stakes to tie the plants to; water well; top-dress with ordinary farmyard manure.

Lift the roots in November, cut off the shoots, and store out of the reach of frost in an atmosphere not too dry nor too moist. Soil: Any garden soil, the richer the better.

We offer bulbs of the following varieties—20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$12.00 per 100.

CARDINAL—Large, of a beautiful maroon purple, very strong grower. In every way one of the best of its color.

CUBAN GIANT—Very large; deep crimson shaded maroon, fine form, long stems.

GOLDEN EAGLE—Very large, bright yellow, suffused rose and fawn, one of the best.

JACK ROSE—The best crimson for garden or cutting; that brilliant crimson red that makes the "Jack" Rose popular and suggested the name.

LYNDHURST—Brightest vermillion; the best bright red for cutting. An early, free and continuous bloomer, with long straight stems.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Rich golden yellow.

RED HUSSAR—Flowers full, recurved to ball shape; fiery cardinal.

SYLVIA—Flesh pink and white center; the standard florists' Dahlia; still leads as the best money maker.

VELVET MAROON—Free bloomer of rich colored flowers as the name implies.

WM. AGNEW—Very large, dazzling crimson scarlet. Early and profuse bloomer.

YELLOW DUKE—A yellow Grand Duke Alexis; very large. Best light yellow of the show type for garden or cutting.

Gladioli

GLADIOLI—This very popular family contains innumerable varieties, and comprises every imaginable shade of color, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house, as they are extremely durable and lasting.

Bulbs, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

CHRISTINE MARGARET KELWAY—Flesh, white, flaked carmine, yellow blotch. One of the loveliest of all.

WHITE GIANT—Very large white flowers. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

PRINCEPS—Rich crimson, with white blotches on lower petals.

PRINCE OF WALES—Flesh flaked, yellow spots.

PANAMA—Pale pink.

SCHWABEN—Canary yellow, brown throat.

LILY WHITE—Lovely pure white. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

WHITE GLORY—White. 15 cts. each \$1.50 per doz.

MRS. WATTS—Large, rich red flowers, on long stems.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES.

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

Extra large trees of Winesap, Grimes Golden and Yellow Transparent at \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

	Each	Doz.	100
Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$.75	\$7.50	\$60.00
Standard trees, 3 to 5 ft. .50		5.00	40.00
Standard 1-year trees, 2 to 3 feet	\$.40	\$4.00	\$25.00

EARLY SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 or 3 weeks. ..

HORSE—Medium, greenish yellow; coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Flat, medium, yellow, with a blush. August.

PERKINS—Fine eating sort; light yellow; tender white flesh; mild-acid.

RED ASTRICHAN—Large yellow, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. June.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale greenish yellow, tender and sweet; good bearer. June.

SUMMER ROSE—A very crisp, good eating apple, ripening in July; white stripped red. Can supply in 3 to 5 ft. size only.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

FALL APPLES.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, crisp, tender, aromatic flavor, fine. September.

BONUM—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September.

Can supply Bonum only in 3 to 5 foot size.

SHEEP NOSE—Fruit large at base, tapering to apex; brown russet red; tender and fine. August.

WINTER APPLES.

DELICIOUS—Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

YORK IMPERIAL—(Johnson's fine Winter). Medium; whitish, shaded and crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best Winter Apples.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

WINESAP—The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Medium, roundish, light yellow, sweet, with pear flavor; upright grower.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP CRAB—Large, deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular.

PEACHES.

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adopting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

Prices of peach trees—

	Each	Doz.	100
Branched 3 to 5 ft.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00

ALEXANDER—Medium, bright red, profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June.

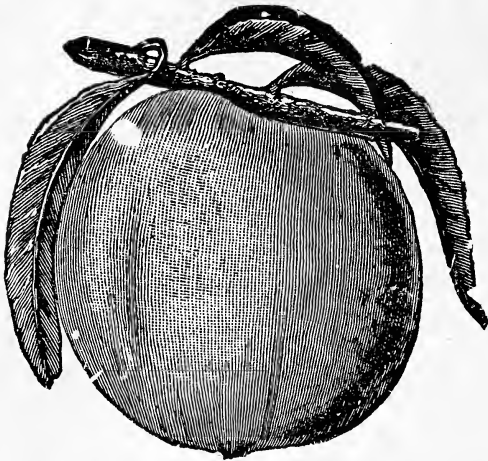
BELLE OR GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. July.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Last of June.

CHAMPION—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy. Last of July.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Large yellow with red cheek; fine quality. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A large yellow peach similar to above, ripening the last of July.



Alexander Peach

ELBERTA—Large yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Ripens early August.

GREENSBORO—Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white; very juicy, of good quality; skin white with red cheek; highly colored in the sun; a good early market sort. Matures May last to June 15th.

MAYFLOWER—Early Wonder. Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich, good.

SMOCK FREE—Large, yellow and red, bright yellow flesh. Valuable for market. Late Sept.

SNEED—Medium, white, excellent quality, productive. The earliest variety after Mayflower.

SALWAY—Large, dull yellow, red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and good flavor. August 15.

STUMP THE WORLD—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality. August 1.



Ebarta

HEATH CLING, OR WHITE HEATH—Flesh pure white; juicy and sweet with good aroma. Very popular for pickling and preserving. September.

PEARS.

Prices: Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3-year tree, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

We can only supply the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Bartlett, Seckel, Duchess and Kieffer.

BARTLETT—Large; yellow, most popular. August

GARBER—Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

KOONCE—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good. June.

KIEFFER—Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at three to four years old. One of the surest bearers.

LE CONTE—Very large, smooth; medium quality. Good market sort. Vigorous and productive. August.

SECKEL—Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

CHERRIES.

	Each.	Doz.
Prices of Cherry trees, 2 years,		
4 to 6 feet	\$1.25	\$13.75

SWEET CHERRIES.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow and red; juicy, sweet and rich. June.

LAMBERT—One of the largest sweet cherries and one of the best in quality; dark red, turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, meaty, rich. Tree hardy, a strong grower and a young and heavy bearer.

NAPOLEON—The best quality and the most profitable yellow sweet cherry; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Last of June.

BING—One of the largest black, sweet cherries. Flesh juicy, but firm. A good shipper.

SOUR CHERRIES.

EARLY RICHMOND—The best early variety; medium size, bright red; hangs well on trees when ripe.

ENGLISH MORELLE—Valuable late sort, and bears on very young trees; fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, rich acid. Good for canning.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

APRICOTS.

Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

MOORPARK—(Dunmore, Temple's, DeNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

ALEXANDER—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

ROYAL—Large; yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

PLUMS

Price of Plum trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan). One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

BURBANK—Best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large oval, purplish-blue plum with bloom, firm and sweet, freestone. August.

WICKSON—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, color deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small. Excellent shipper.

RED JUNE—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

SATSUMA—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine for canning. August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, green; yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and delicious. August.

FIGS.

With some protection in winter, this valuable fruit can be grown successfully in Virginia and adjoining States. They should be kept trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air to the center of the trees. Figs bear early and the ripening period covers the season from June to October.

Price of Figs: 2-year, strong, 60c each.

In following varieties—

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. One of the hardiest sorts.

SUGAR or CELESTIAL—Medium; pale violet; sweet, excellent prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

BRUNSWICK—Madonna; Broughton, etc.—Very large; violet; pulp thick; quality good; productive and hardy.

QUINCES.

Quince Trees, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

ORANGE OR APPLE—Fruit large, bright yellow; of excellent flavor, very heavy bearer, fine late sort.

CHAMPION—A very large and fine sort. Thrifty grower and productive. One of the best varieties.

MULBERRIES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each.

BLACK ENGLISH—Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year, which makes it an exceptionally valuable variety.

DOWNING EVERBEARING—Large, good quality; black; ripening almost all summer. Fine for chicken yards.

Nut-Bearing Trees CHESTNUTS.

For best success the Chestnut should be planted on high, well drained soil.

AMERICAN SWEET—A well-known native tree with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and bearing nuts of excellent flavor. Prefers a well drained soil on a sunny slope.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$.50
4 to 6 feet .....	.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

WALNUTS.

BLACK WALNUT—Our native walnut; does well on any well-drained soil.

	Each
4 to 6 feet	\$.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

BUTTERNUT—A walnut producing oily, nutritious kernels for which it is much prized.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$.50
4 to 6 feet .....	.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00

JAPAN WALNUT—A hardy tree bearing nuts at three or four years; many trees bearing in nursery rows. Nut shaped like Butternut, but thicker shell than the English Walnut. Nuts are borne in clusters of 6 to 10. Very useful and ornamental.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	\$.50
4 to 6 feet .....	.80
6 to 8 feet	1.00

ENGLISH WALNUT—This valuable tree requires well-drained soil. The trees we offer are all grown from large French nuts, and are thin-shelled; excellent quality.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	\$.75

GRAFTED ENGLISH WALNUTS—We offer two varieties: Mayette and Franquette, which are much larger in size and better quality nuts than can be had from seedling trees. These varieties are said to be quite hardy north. Trees 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each.

GRAFTED PECANS.

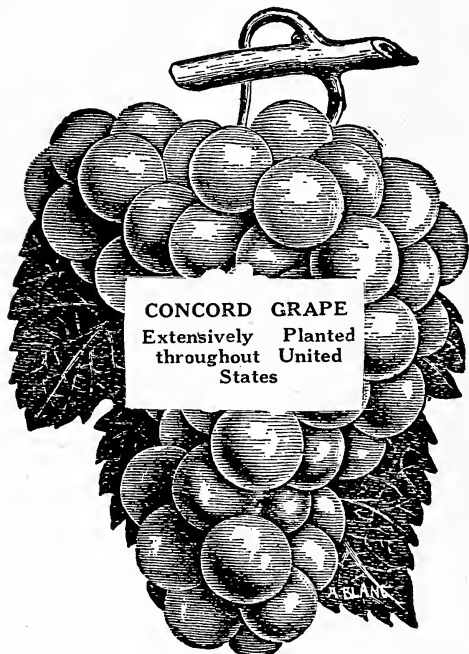
3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; meat sweet and of good quality. One of the best Pecans grown.

STUART—Nut large to very large; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

SCHLEY—Medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened, shell thin; plump, rich flavor. One of the best.

VAN DEMAN—Nuts very large, about 40 to 50 to the pound; oblong, thin shell. Good quality.



Concord

Grapes

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November.

Prices of Grapes (except otherwise noted): Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. \$15.00 per 100.

BLACK GRAPES.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

IVES—Large bunch and berry; blue, thick skin; flesh sweet and pulpy; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

WORDEN—A seedling of Concord and resembles it in vine and fruit, but has a larger berry and better quality. Ripens a little ahead of Concord.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but much earlier.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Very large bunches of small berries; much prized for their wild flavor, which is a sweet sub-acid when ripe. Also fine for wine. 50 cts. each.

RED GRAPES.

AGAWAM—(Rogers' No. 15). Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly, very vigorous, ripens early.

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round, excellent flavor and quality.

CATAWBA—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

DELAWARE—Small, compact, juicy, sweet, spicy.

GOETHE—Bunch and berry large; light red, sweet and juicy, with aromatic flavor; ripens early August. One of the largest and best red grapes.

SALEM—Very choice red grape; productive and an excellent keeper; fine flavor; very juicy.

WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond—Bunch large and compact, berries medium; flesh juicy, very fine quality.

EMPIRE STATE—Bunch large, berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.

MUSCADINE GRAPES.

JAMES—Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good. A showy variety. Strong vines 40 cents each.

SCUPPERNONG—Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 10 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. We have grown this grape successfully in our Nurseries and find it free from disease and insect depredations and a fairly good bearer. Strong vines, 40 cents each.

CURRENTS.

Price, 35 each; \$4.00 per dozen.

CHERRY—Berries sometimes more than one-half an inch in diameter; bunches short; vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.



DOWNY.

LONDON MARKET—Extremely vigorous with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; heavy bearer; one of the best for home or market garden.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Less acid than cherry; branches large, berries medium, bright and sparkling. One of the leading late varieties, and a remarkable cropper. Valuable for commercial purposes as well as for home use.

WILDER—It is one of the strongest growers and very productive. Bunches of berries very large, bright, attractive red color, and hang on bushes longer than any other variety.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 35 each; \$4.00 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Prices (except where noted): \$1.25 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON—A perfectly hardy variety, very vigorous and healthy. Bears immense crops of medium sized fruit of most luscious flavor, that bear shipping well and bring the highest market price.

BLOWERS—"The Giant of all Blackberries." An upright, mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.



Early Harvest Blackberry

EARLY HARVEST—Medium; glossy black of excellent quality. Ships well, and one of earliest to ripen. Compact, dwarf, very productive.

EARLY KING—Remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Produces large quantities of large sized berries, which are brilliant black; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting, without core. Very fine market sort. Price, \$1.50 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large; jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

LAWTON—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Mid-season to late.

DEWBERRIES.

Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

These are low trailing blackberries, with fruit of large size and best quality. Ripening one to two weeks earlier than the blackberries. Very easy culture. Profitable for home or market.

LUCRETIA—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

Prices (except where noted): \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

CUTHBERT—Queen of the market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large, red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

ST. REGIS—A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage. \$1.25 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

CUMBERLAND—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Prices of Strawberries—By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

AROMA—Large, beautiful berry; as late as Gandy and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and where a fancy berry is wanted, this is one that fills the bill. It is large, even sized and very showy.

BUBACH—Its large and uniform size, fine form and color, unsurpassed productiveness and great vigor combining to make it one of the leading market sorts.

GANDY—Large, brilliant red, beautiful and attractive. It is one of the firmest berries, but not a heavy producer. Perfect.

KLONDYKE—Will grow almost anywhere; bright red, very showy, of highest quality, acid, very firm. A vigorous grower, and quite healthy. Perfect.

MARSHALL—An exceedingly handsome, high colored, large berry of extra fine quality; ripening early; plants very strong, with high culture; produces heavy crops.

RICHMOND—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va., We have fruited it for a number of years and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all.

ST. LOUIS—Aftern fruiting this for four years it has proven the largest of all the very early ripening sorts, extremely productive, fair quality, light red, and much less acid than most berries. It is one of the best family sorts. The berries are long and somewhat flattened, and too soft for long shipments. The plants are strong, of light green color, very hardy and stand drought well.

Everbearing Strawberries

PROGRESSIVE—Pre-eminently a home-garden berry, although the fruit may be shipped short distances if properly packed. The method of raising these berries is the same as for the other sorts, excepting that for the first season all blossoms that come before the first or middle of July should be cut off. The berries are of medium size, but the plants bear so freely that one forgets the size and is amazed at the quantity; and the supply does not fail until after severe frosts come. The berries are delicious during the whole season. By mail, postpaid, 60c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. By express, 55c per dozen; \$2.75 per 100; \$25.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all Rhubarb.

GARDEN SAGE AND HOP PLANTS

Price, 20c each; \$1.75 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

CABBAGE PLANTS—Of the leading varieties for early spring delivery. By mail, postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By express, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS—For April and May delivery. By mail, postpaid, 40c per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. By express, 35c per 100; \$2.75 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS—Drawn from beds. 25c per dozen; 75c per 100, postpaid. By express, 20c per dozen; 60c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. From 2¼-inch pots with balls of earth, by express, 40c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready May and June. By mail, postpaid, 45c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By express, 40c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

2-year roots, 50 cets. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

GIANT ARGENTIEL—A distinct variety of vigorous growth, producing very large white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until 3 to 4 inches high.

PALMETTO—A very early sort, even, regular size, green and very tender. Fine garden and market sort.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

If you are a farmer, trucker, orchardist, or suburbanite with a kitchen-garden, there is a Planet Jr. made for your special need. You can't afford to work without a Planet Jr. 72-page Planet Jr. catalog free. Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Best Cultivators. Write postal for it.

No. 4 PLANET JR.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

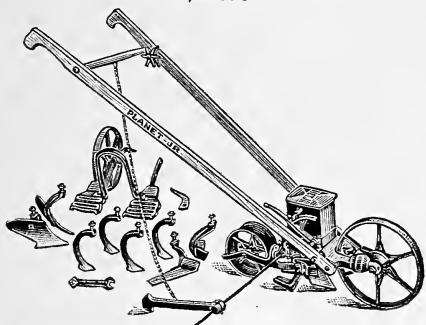
Complete, \$18.00
No. 4-D, Plain \$14.50



This tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years.

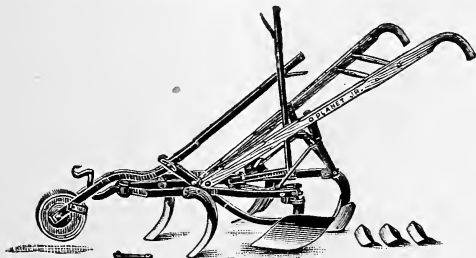
No. 25 PLANET JR.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

\$22.00



A splendid combination for the family garden, onion grower, or large gardener. It is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel hoe.

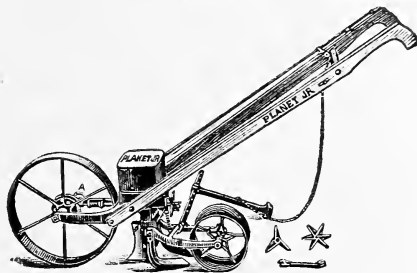
No. 8 PLANET JR.—COMBINED HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR



Stronger, better made, and capable of a greater variety of work than any other cultivator made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Depth regulator and extra long frame make it run steady.

No. 3 PLANET JR.—HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

\$17.50

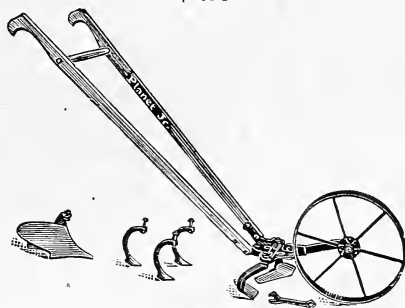


Holds 3 quarts of seed. A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. Sows accurately in a narrow line, making wheel-hoe cultivation easy.

We recommend customers to buy separate seeders and wheel hoes where they have enough work to warrant it. No. 3 sows in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 in. apart or in a continuous row. A favorite among onion growers and market gardeners.

No. 17—PLANET JR.—SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

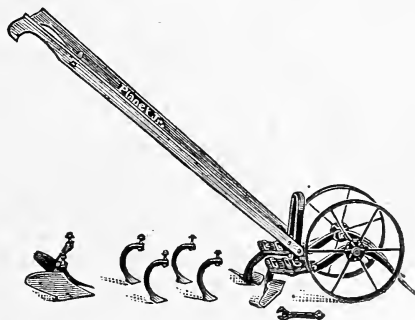
\$7.75



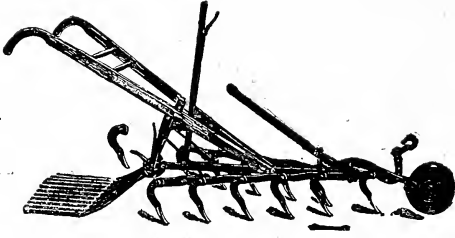
The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way.

No. 12 PLANET JR.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

\$11.50



A single and double wheel hoe in one. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then works between. Has steel frames and 14-inch steel wheels. The greatest hand-cultivating tool in the world.




PLANET JR. 12-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

Price No. 90 Complete, \$17.50
No. 90-B Less pulverizer, \$14.75
No. 90-D. Plain, \$11.50

The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 in. The wheel won't clog; the pulverizer leaves the ground in perfect condition for seeding or plant setting.

ORDER SHEET

 **IMPORTANT:** Before making out your order, please read "Terms of Business" on second page of catalogue. Our business is conducted according to these terms, and misunderstandings or possible dissatisfaction can be avoided by your careful attention to them.

J. B. WATKINS & BRO.
MIDLOTHIAN, VA.

Date _____ 19____

For amount enclosed, \$ _____, send me by _____
(Write here "Freight," "Express," "Parcel Post," or "Use your Discretion.")
the Trees and Plants designated below:

WRITE PLAINLY. Ladies please give title Miss or Mrs.

Name _____

Street or Box No. _____

P. O. Address _____ State _____

Shipping Address _____

Date you wish shipment made _____ 19____

Quantity	Full Name of Variety	Size	Stock	Price	
				Each	Total

NOTICE: It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. If you wish us to substitute in case varieties are exhausted, write here the word "Yes" _____

Signature of Customer _____

Treatment on Arrival, Transplanting, Etc.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

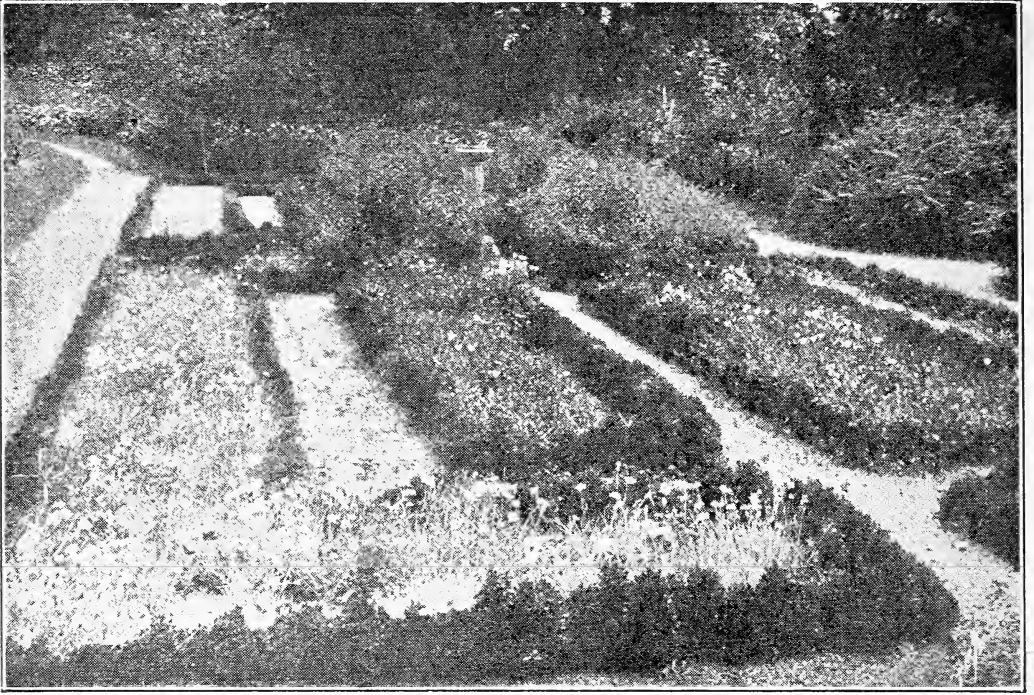
SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, take one tree at a time and stand it in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shriveled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the west to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind-storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the trees up four or five inches (which gives the roots a branching position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet from growing around the trees.



An Old-Fashioned Flower Garden With Beds Bordered by Dwarf Boxwood

Let Us Help Beautify Your Grounds

THE growing popular appreciation of things beautiful is, today, nowhere more strikingly evidenced than in the tendency toward home decoration, both indoor and outdoor

Have you ever thought of how much more attractive your home place would be with a tree here, a group of shrubs there, a garden, or an old-fashioned bed? Careful study is of greatest importance in the arrangement of these details, and professional advice saves much disappointment in the attainment of ideal results.

The firm of J. B. Watkins & Bro. respectfully offers the services of their Landscape Designer to those interested in the development of their grounds. He is a graduate of one of the best Schools of Landscape Architecture in this country, and also thoroughly familiar with trees and plants most suitable for landscape work in this section.

This work includes the making of surveys, plans and specifications of grounds and gardens (formal or informal), on large or small estates, public grounds, and land-subdivisions. Special attention is paid to planting plans showing the proper grouping of plants. Old estates and gardens are studied with the idea of developing their original charm and beauty.

Write us for more detailed information.